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OLD SERIES—VOL. LXIV—NO 3,988 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899. NEW SERIES—VOL. XVI—NO. 838

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Paying Double Prices

for everything is not pleasant, is it? But that's what you are doing, if you don't buy here. Did you think it possible to buy a $50.00 Bicycle for $18.75? Catalogue No. 59 tells all about Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Organs and Pianos.

Price, $18.75.

What do you think of a fine suit of Clothing, made-to-your-measure, guaranteed to fit and *express paid* to your station for $5.50? Catalogue No. 57 shows 32 samples of clothing and shows many bargains in Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

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What do you think of a Solid Oak Dry-air Family Refrigerator for $3.95? It is but one of over 8000 bargains contained in our General Catalogue of Furniture and Household Goods.

We save you from 40 to 60 per cent. on everything. Why buy at retail when you know of us? Which catalogue do you want? Address this way,

Price, $3.95.

JULIUS HINES & SON, Baltimore, Md. Dept. 909.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Do Not Fail to Remember

that at Benson, Johnson Co., on the A. C. L. Railway, 30 miles North-East of this City,

W. J. McDONALD

has opened a

Wholesale and Retail Foreign and Domestic Liquor House,

and from which place he can supply the people of FAYETTEVILLE with first-class goods as heretofore.

Only Four and a Half Hours

from time of placing your order, Express Company delivers you the goods.

☞Don't forget his personal guarantee that all liquors will be as represented or money refunded.

Orders left at No. 12 Hay street up to 12 o'clock will be forwarded, filled at Benson and delivered, per Southern Express Company, at 4:35 p. m. same day.

Orders for one gallon or more will be delivered free of express charges.

NO. 12 HAY STREET

is still on deck, where you will find on sale

Scuppernong, Norton, Ives,

Concord, Sherry, Port,

and other wines, of my own manufacture, sweet or dry, from 1 to 10 years old, and equal in flavor to imported wines.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

at retail or in job lots.

It makes no difference how bad the wound if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; it will quickly heal and leave no scar. King Bros.

The Rich Man's Whisky is
HARPER
because it is supremely delicious.

The Poor Man's Whisky is
HARPER
because such good whisky helps him.

The Family Whisky is
HARPER
because it's pure, pleasant and strengthening.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Doyle O'Hanlon, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, properly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of April, 1900, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement.

E. W. O'HANLON. Adm'r,
April 24-oaw6t Winston, N. C.

Notice.

Notice is he reby given that jurors and witnesses for 1st week of Superior Court, heretofore called to meet May 8th, need not attend, as said court will not begin till Monday of 2nd week (May 15th). Suitors and witnesses will take notice that cases heretofore set for Monday and Tuesday of 1st week will be called on the 15th, and those set for Monday of 2nd week (15th) will not be called before Tuesday of 2nd week. By order

A. A McKETHAN,
May 3-2d1w C. S. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate, with the will annexed, of William Love, deceased, late of Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same properly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of March, 1900, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement.

This March 18th, 1899.

G. W. GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

Alabama is in a state of political disturbance that is quite phenomenal. It grows out of the race question, but that for the moment is entirely lost sight of in a battle royal over factional issues within the Democratic party.

At the regular session of the Legislature a bill was passed submitting to the people the question of convention or no convention for dealing with the subject of limiting the suffrage. Subsequently the Democratic State convention by a small majority and the Democratic State committee by a large majority declared that the question of convention or no convention was a party question entirely, and they practically read out of the party all who might not vote for convention. It appears, according to the claims of Governor Johnston and his friends, that an effect of the action of the Democratic State convention and committee was to exclude the Populists from participation in the proposed convention—exactly why or how is not apparent from the rather voluminous accounts we have seen, but the fact seems to be accepted by all sides.

Thereupon Governor Johnston called an extra or special session of the Legislature for the purpose of repealing the act of the regular session submitting the question of convention to the people, and this has brought on a contention between the two wings of the Democratic party in Alabama which is altogether out of the common. The Governor claims that the exclusion of the Populists by the State Democratic convention and committee was in violation of the understanding under which the Legislature had acted in passing the convention bill, and points to the fact that all the goldbugs are arrayed on the side opposed to him. The other side deny that this has any significance, pointing to the fact that Senators Morgan and Pettus and Congressmen Wheeler, Bankhead and the rest of Alabama's delegation in Congress are all opposed to the Governor's view, and claim that these gentlemen are as good silver men as he.

The special session of the Legislature began on Tuesday, and there was every prospect of a stormy session.

Governor Johnston claims to have a majority of the Legislature on his side, enough members having been changed from advocacy of the calling of a convention by the same considerations which have influenced him to change, namely, the exclusion of the Populists. On the other hand, Senator Morgan has written and published an elaborate statement in which he raises the very interesting question of the right of the Legislature to repeal its former action in a case of this kind. In brief, his contention is that when the constitution of Alabama, the creation of the sovereign people in convention assembled, prescribed the manner in which it might be amended it entrusted its amendment to three separate bodies. The first is the majority of the two houses of the general assembly; the second is the qualified voters of the State, voting upon the question of convention or no convention, and for delegates to the convention if the people vote that it shall be held; and the third is the convention thus assembled. "They are," says Senator Morgan, "separate bodies or houses, as the two houses of the general assembly are separate, and as the governor is a separate legislative agent in ordinary legislation, but they must all co-operate in the regular proceeding to reach the final result, which is a revision of the constitution and its amendments, if the convention shall so ordain. When either body has performed its final act, the jurisdiction of the next body attaches and becomes a constitutional right, or power, that no other tribunal can control, or recall, or destroy." The Legislature, the first of the three bodies, has, in Senator Morgan's view, performed "its final act," and the jurisdiction of the second body (the qualified voters of the State) has already "attached."

It is a nice question, and the outcome will be awaited with interest.

A Gold Bar.

One of the most prominent men in the State writes us the following:

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Editor Observer:

I have just seen a pure gold bar, weighing four pounds and worth between $800 and $900, on exhibition at the Planters' Bank in this town. It is from the Munn-Arrington gold mine in Nash county and is the product of a six days' run on the gold mill operated by Messrs. Campbell & Lyon, of Argo, (post office), Nash county.

Its value and the time consumed in miling would make a yield of $150 per day, at a cost of $35 or $40.

A new vein has just been opened up on the Culpepper mine, in same neighborhood, eighteen inches in width with fine gold visible in nearly every piece of ore.

Some of the richest gold mines in the world can be found within twenty-five miles of Rocky Mount and the industry promises soon to become one of gigantic proportions.

East Carolina with trucking, lumber, fish, bright tobacco and gold mining added, will, in the not distant future, be known to the world, as it has always been known to its people, as the garden spot of the American continent.

X.

If you have piles; CURE them. No use undergoing horrible operations that simply remove the results of the disease without disturbing the disease itself. Place your confidence in DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It has never failed to cure OTHERS; it will not fail to cure YOU.

King Bros.

Good Reading for White and Black.

Under the head "A Few Facts," the Atlanta Constitution prints this admirable editorial:

A northern editor, discussing the recent lynchings in Georgia, is moved to remark that these events stand for a situation here which bears no relation whatever to the condition of affairs that existed before and during the war, when white women and children were practically left to the care of the negro men.

The remark hits off the truth exactly. Leaving out of view the whole question of slavery, with its dependence and interdependence, the situation now cannot be compared to that which existed when the whites and negroes had a mutual respect and affection for one another. The completest evidence of this is the character of the literature that has grown up in the south since the war. Wherever and whenever this literature is reminiscent it testifies to this relation between the whites and the negroes, and to that extent it is far truer than any history of that period could be. This testimony is not confined to the literary work of the whites, but it is to be found set forth in the writings of Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Charles W. Chestnutt, both of them negroes who have won enviable reputations with the pen.

What, then, has come between the races and put an end to the confidential relations that once existed between them? Why simply the teachings of the republican politicians. The basis of the education that every negro has received since the war is hatred of the southern whites. Since he could spell, he has read it in the republican newspapers; since he could take an interest in advanced textbooks, he has been taught that the duty he owes the republican party is to despise his white neighbors. For thirty years, until recently, the negro has had instilled into him a blind resentment against those who give him employment, who tax themselves to give him a common school education, and who have ever been foremost to aid him in bettering his condition.

As the result of this teaching, this long course of education, the negro has never failed when the opportunity offered to aid the wildest of the republican radicals in striking a blow at the interests of the southern people. Naturally, it might be supposed that this perpetual and keen antagonism of the whites by the negroes would lead to what is called "race prejudice"—though the prejudice would not be different in its manifestations if a class of ignorant or half-educated whites should array themselves against the interests and welfare of the conservative and industrious classes. Let us admit the fact, therefore, and give it the name applied to it by those who have been forward in misleading the negroes.

There is a race prejudice which flares up when the antagonism of the negro leads him to commit some horrible or unusual crime. It flares up and expends itself, and then we have a chorus of protests from the very public educators who have been most active in teaching the negroes to hate their white neighbors. What is the nature of this teaching, this educating process, that has been going on persistently? The whole country is familiar with it, but a brief reference to some of its main features may prove illuminating.

Well, in the first place, the negroes were assiduously taught by the republicans in the early days of emancipation that a great wrong had been done them by the southern whites who held them in bondage. Naturally the negroes thought, and the great body of them think now, that the southern people sent ships to Africa and seized such of the population as were unable to escape to the forests, taking them out of a state of prosperity, and bringing them into "a bondage worse than death." We don't know how many negroes in this day and time are familiar with the facts of history, but so far as we know, but one negro has ever publicly stated the most important fact of all, which is that the negroes were sold into slavery by their own race, and that the majority of these slaves were captives who were already in bonds, and glad to escape by way of the slave ships.

In the second place, the negroes—or such as are amenable to that sort of teaching—have been taught that if their white neighbors do not invite them into their parlors and ask them to dinner, or to receptions, the fact shows that the whites aforesaid are the bitterest enemies of their race. This branch of education grew out of the discussion of the civil rights bill, and the result of it has been to poison the minds of the more ignorant negroes, a term which may be applied to many who consider themselves fairly well educated.

It may as well be accepted as a fact that the negro men and women who won the respect and affection of the southern whites have passed away and have left no successors. They live in the dubious dreams of romances, or in the marvelous portrait types from the brush of Miss Howard Weeden. Occasionally one of them appears with a smile and a bow and disappears like some disturbed and restless ghost of the past.

Their places have been taken by a newer generation, which has been taught to hate the white people and to believe that politeness—the unfailing sign of gentility—is but a display of servility. The situation would be quite hopeless indeed, and the future would have but a dreary outlook, but for the fact that such men as Booker Washington and W. H. Council and a few others have discarded the advice of alien politicians, and are addressing themselves to the work of redeeming their race from the false teachings which have arrayed the negroes against their white neighbors.

And we should have small hope of the success of any scheme whatsoever were it not for the fact that a large body of negroes, however much they have been impressed by the republican doctrines of intolerance and hate which were so eloquently preached up to a few years ago, have addressed themselves to the serious problems of life, and are engaged in winning their way by thrift and industry and the accumulation of property. The example of these can be used by Booker Washington as object lessons; and we trust it will prove true in this case that a little leaven will leaven the whole lump.

There were never any crimes leading to the lynching of negroes until the poison of hate was instilled into the minds of the newer generation of negroes after the war. The whole trouble has grown out of the ideas of social equality—a question that should have had no more interest for the negroes than it has for white people who, for one reason or another, or for no reason at all, are divided into classes where society is concerned. What self-respecting white man cares a fig for such things, or desires to push himself where he is not wanted?

Empire And A Reformed Civil Service.

Baltimore Sun.

In a recent issue of the New York Evening Post the hasty assumptions of our expansionists with regard to the facility with which Americans can govern foreign dependencies, are discussed by Dr. T. P. Hughes, fellow of the Punjab University, in a suggestive manner. Most of our imperialists cite England's success in the government of her foreign possessions and assume that what England does we, of course, can do as well or better. This, no doubt, is true, with a large "if." If we are willing to adopt the painstaking methods of the English we can accomplish like results, but there is so far no indication of a purpose on the part of our politicians to accept self-denying ordinances, or apply in our new territories methods at all different from those to which they have hitherto been accustomed. Disgraceful failure, Dr. Hughes suggests, will result from our attempting the imperial role if we try to play it along the lines of spoils getting. Yet the idea of "making something," not the idea of conferring benefits, seems to dominate the whole thinking of our most active expansionists.

England's success in governing India, for example, results wholly, Mr. Hughes shows, from her employing for that work a civil service selected by open competitive examinations which secure for official positions only educated and capable persons. This is fundamental. The highest type of men are required to administer the affairs of a large dependency. At present the civil service of India is recruited from three classes:

"First, those who pass the examination held in London, and who belong to 'the covenanted civil service;' second, military officers who are admitted into the civil service in India without examination, but who are liable at any time to be relegated to military service; third, civilians who pass an examination in India of a much lower standard than that of the covenated civil service and who are known as 'uncovenanted.' At the present time the chief magistrates of the provinces of Bengal, the northwest provinces, the Punjab, and other important districts are covenanted civil officers. Prominent positions in newly conquered territories, as well as those connected with the political department accompanying the army, are usually held by the military civilians, while the uncovenanted service is largely filled by Hindus and Mohammedans."

Military men, it is stated, do not make good administrators. Their minds lack the pliancy required for dealing with the everchanging wants and ideas of subject populations. As to the rewards of good service, they are such as to relieve the average man from the temptation to accept bribes. According to Dr. Hughes: "The 'covenanted civil servant' after twenty years of actual residence in India retires on a pension of a sum equal to $5,000, and if he remains for a longer period in the country he usually carries off some of the prizes of the service. A knighthood, a baronetcy, or even a peerage are among the possibilities of reward."

"What analogy," the Doctor asks, "can there be between the Phillippines, with the small area of 114,326 square miles and a population of seven millions, and India, with its vast area of 1,560,160 square miles and a population estimated at the present time at three hundred millions? Or what comparison is there between the administration of a group of islands for the most part Christian, and that of a great country with two hundred millions of Hindus, sixty millions of Moslems, and seven millions of Buddhists, with only a Christian population of two and a half millions?"

The differences are very great and such, perhaps, as to render the problem easier in the Philippines, provided an efficient civil service can be evolved for their administration. It is necessary, however, to distinguish between colonies which can administer themselves and independencies in tropical climates which are to be governed from above. On this point Dr. Hughes observes that "the British empire draws a marked distinction between colonies and dependencies. Australia, New Zealand and Canada are colonies. British India, Sierra Leone and Jamaica are dependencies. No one doubts the ability of the American to colonize. He could, perhaps, colonize Canada far better than the French Canadian. But the question before us now is this: Is the government of the United States suited either by its constitution or its traditions to rule the Philippines as a dependency?

Smart Sayings from the Durham Herald.

The negroes in the south, even in slavery days, never received such treatment at the hands of the southern people as the negroes in the Philippines are now receiving at the hands of the national government. Thirty-five years ago the government engaged in a war to free a people who were comparatively happy, and now the same government, with the same party in power, wages a war against a people who ask nothing but freedom and to be let alone.

The democratic party is receiving advice from all quarters as to the policy to be pursued in the next campaign, but a majority of those who are so liberal with advice would not support the party under any circumstances and it will be a mistake to construct a platform in the hope of catching the grumblers from other parties. The platform of '96 did not suit everybody and the next one will be no more perfect, but it is a wise man's privilege to choose the lesser of two evils.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. a bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
The famous little pills.

Kansas Girls at the Front.

Kansas City Journal.

When the deeds of courage and valor in the Philippines have become a part of familiar history one of its brightest pages will be given to the wives and maidens who bore a part so nobly with the Kansas troops. They were present in the trenches, ready with their bandages to give first aid to any stricken soldier, and about the hospitals their cheerful and deft nursing gave comfort to many a wounded boy.

In the letters written to home folks by the Kansas wounded we find mentioned the name of Mrs. Funston, wife of the Colonel; Mrs. Schlieman, wife of the Chaplain; Mrs. Buchan, wife of the Kansas City Captain; Mrs. Whitman, wife of the junior Major, and perhaps more frequently yet the names of Miss Bradner and Miss Ollie O'Brien. Miss Bradner went from Kansas to India several years ago as a missionary. With the breaking out of the Spanish war she proceeded to Hong Kong, and then, after Manila had fallen, to the Philippine capital, where she at once installed herself as a nurse in the Twentieth Kansas. She kept at the front with the boys all through the campaign and applied the first relief to all the wounded that came within her reach. It is related by one Kansas boy that during one of the fierce engagements this young woman sat by his side in the trenches, coolly passing cartridges to his as fast as he could fire.

Miss Ollie O'Brien is a Topeka girl who went to Manila last summer on pleasure bent. She accompanied Mrs. Stantensburg, wife of a regular army officer who is now serving with the volunteers from Nebraska. When the wounded commenced to come from the front she volunteered to go into the hospital as a nurse, and she has attended to her duties faithfully and well. Miss O'Brien is naturally of the army. When a bit of a babe she was adopted into the family of Capt. M. O'Brien, and the people of Hays City remember well the pretty little girl who used to flit about their town when the Captain was stationed at the nearby fort.

Miss O'Brien is tasting for the first time in her life the delight of being something in the world besides a social favorite. She writes to friends that there is no other word but "glorious." She is learning to be thrilled by the crash of guns, the tramp of men and the blast of bugle. The flag is no longer a pretty rag fluttering in the whilom breeze—it is the soul of a nation, speaking its serious thoughts.

When she wraps the wounds of patriots she feels that she is soothing the hurts of her country, and the strength and broadness of it is coming to her like a great light out of darkness. All of this Miss O'Brien tells in her letters, and she says she is not shocked nor grieving, but happy—fiercely happy.

Report of Grand Jury.

To His Honor Dossy Battle, Judge Presiding Eastern District Criminal Court, May Term, 1899.

The Grand Jury of May Term would respectfully report: We have passed upon all the bills coming before us except where the witnesses were absent, and made two presentments.

We have examined the Jail and find it clean and well kept, and we find 15 prisoners in jail at this time and find them well cared for as to bedding and substantial food. We, in a body, visited the Home for the aged and infirm, and report the premises well kept, and the inmates comfortably cared for, the buildings cleanly kept inside, but find that one of the buildings needs covering, and two others need repairs.

We have examined the Court House and find it in good condition and the various offices and records kept with neatness and good order.

We also commend the various County Officers for their efficiency and faithful discharge of their duties, and for the many courtesies extended us during the sitting of the Grand Jury.

Respectfully submitted,
R. L. HALL, Foreman.
D. A. BLUE, Secretary.

Comparison of Losses.

A memorandum has been prepared at the War Department, comparing the losses in the Spanish war with those of the first year of the civil war. The aggregate strength of troops employed during the war with Spain was, approximately, 275,000, covering the period from May, 1898, to April, 1899, inclusive. During this time, the deaths from all causes were 6,190 or 2¼ per cent. The mean strength for the first year of the civil war, was 276,371, with an aggregate loss by deaths of 19,159, being a percentage of 6.8.

Harper's Bazar.

M. Loubet seems to be a kind of ingenu among rulers—with all the sweet simplicity and none of the arts. He visited the little town of Montelimar, one day last week, and all the place was *en fete*. His old peasant mother, trembling with emotion, waited on a balcony specially arranged for her, where, when the procession was over, her son was to join her. But the President, as he was driving by, saw the old wrinkled face looking down at him, and in spite of the procession which was in danger of being spoiled, and in spite of all the pomp and the ceremony he was expected to observe, he stopped his carriage, jumped out, and running up the balcony, caught the trembling little old lady in his arms, hugging and kissing her before all the world with boyish glee.

Somehow the story seems better than any fairy tale, and the new President twice over a better prince.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

WOMAN'S NIGHTMARE.
She Shudders When She Realizes the Danger and Pain of Child-bearing.

There is so much suffering and danger in store for the young mother, that her happy anticipation soon gives way to a feeling of dread at the thought of the pain which she must undergo. This constant fear so preys upon the mind of many women that it fills them with terror and makes baby's coming a source of the greatest anxiety and dread.

All the suffering and danger of the ordeal can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend," which prepares the body for this important event. It relieves "morning sickness," and many other unpleasant conditions which exist during this time. Thousands of women praise "Mother's Friend" for bringing them safely through the most critical period of their lives.

Every woman should send their name and address to the Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Georgia, and receive free, valuable information on the subject.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures.
That is what it was made for.

Habits of Violence.

Baltimore Sun.

It is stated in letters written by our soldiers in the Philippines that it is a common practice to shoot prisoners with the more or less explicit sanction of officers. The Twentieth Kansas is mentioned by one of its members as a regiment that takes no prisoners. This is a sad disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, to say nothing of humanity. The West, however, is familiar with all forms of violence. A certain admiration for violence characterizes Western literature. In the South a man who outrages a woman is commonly lynched, but in the far West lynching was years ago reduced to a system. Bret Harte and Secretary Hay have invested it with a halo of romance. Our American tongue has been enriched with a number of phrases that imply little respect for human life. Puck and Judge and other comic papers have a kindly feeling for Alkali Ike, whose moral status is that of a savage. He and his peers "shoot at sight," "pull their gun," get a drop on the tenderfoot," "clean out the town," "paint it red," and the like. Trains are "held up," banks are raided and innocent Chinese are murdered without compunction by these popular heroes. Of course these things are done by the worst element in the West. Vigilance committees are organized out there only when there is provocation, but, given provocation, they are organized very speedily. It is the same in the South. But there is a difference in the way events are treated. It is the habit of the Northern press to treat Western lynchings as isolated facts, drawing no morals therefrom as to the civilization of the Western people, whereas if a lynching occurs in the South it is held to indicate the state of Southern civilization.

Why Americans Go to England to Live

Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine.]

The first reason why rich Americans leave home to live in England is because social conditions there are fixed and reliable, and because rich and poor alike do as they please there with a degree of liberty that is unknown anywhere else on the globe. It is true that certain rich men and noblemen take advantage of this liberty and shut themselves in their parks to spend Sundays in feasting, riding, dancing, and out-door sports of lively and noisy kinds, and that no one knows it at at the time except their servants. On this account it is said by some narrow-minded critics in America that our rich who stay in England do so because they can give Sunday concerts on a lawn beside the Thames, or can dance and enjoy music-hall talent in their country houses; but that is too microscopic a definition of the liberty of which I speak, and too discreditable to our emigrants for me to adopt it. It is simply a fact that must be thrown into the balance with the rest of the conditions—this amazing freedom, this absence of a prying press with its defilement of the privacy of men's homes and lives, this making the home a castle, and enclosing every garden with a high stone wall. It can be said of all the transplanted Americans that they stay there, as one of them says he does, "because in America any man who has the means rides in a Pullman car, but in England third-class folks are content to travel with their own kind in third-class cars."

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son druggist.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH.
1809 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 310

50-TO-DAY Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Chronic Malaria.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

From Friday's Daily
What Will "Make" Fayetteville.

To-night the Chamber of Commerce, which has done so much for turning the tide in favor of Fayetteville, will hold its first general meeting since the re-organization. Let there be a large attendance so we may take the tide at the flood.

The Kinston Free Press quotes the following significant and important article from the Atlanta Journal, headed "What Made Charlotte," which should give us ample encouragement in our present work:

The progress of North Carolina in industries, especially in cotton manufacturing, has been remarkable. North Carolina did not start in the manufacture of cotton goods on any considerable scale until both Georgia and South Carolina had done much in that line, but North Carolina has passed all the other states in the south, both in number of cotton mills and in the total capacity of cotton goods production.

These mills have been of immense benefit to the whole State, but no part of it has profited more than Charlotte.

They have given to that city new life, and with their construction a new era in Charlotte's history was inaugurated.

The Manufacturers' Record speaks of the transformation of Charlotte as follows:

"Ten years ago Charlotte, N. C., had a population of about 10,000 and one cotton mill. Today its population is more than 28,000, and its twelve cotton mills are running day and night in the manufacturing of cotton yarns, gray cloths, ginghams, toweling, webbing, sash cord, hosiery, batting and wadding, and its five clothing factories are utilizing every hour of daylight to keep up with orders. These factories are the direct result of cotton mills, while as an auxiliary feature of textile life there are the four firms which contract to design, build and equip cotton mills complete, and which are kept busy, while the five machinery and supply houses are shipping goods every day."

The Louisville Courier Journal notes what the Manufacturers' Record says concerning Charlotte and then puts in a claim for a Kentucky city as an example of what industrial enterprise, even on a small scale, will do for a city. It says:

"Henderson, in this State, has a population much larger than Charlotte had ten years ago, and the one cotton mill of Henderson has attracted a population around it of about 3,000 people. If Henderson could have had not one, but ten cotton mills such as this, it would now have 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, for nothing has been achieved by the one enterprise which might not legitimately be done by any other starting as that did."

Such object lessons are to be found in Georgia, Alabama and every other Southern State, and they all teach the possibilities of the advancement of the South by manufacturing enterprise.

Upon the above the Free Press makes the following comment, which is also applicable to Fayetteville:

The article published elsewhere, showing that Charlotte has been made largely by cotton mills, is inspiring. Kinston has improved and grown wonderfully the last few years on account of the establishment of the knitting mill, lumber mills, cotton mill and tobacco market. Many more manufacturing industries would pay here. To continue to improve we must have more factories. A furniture factory, we think, would pay good profits, if well managed. We would like to see some live man start a movement to get up a furniture factory and push it to a successful conclusion.

Ways of the Vulgar Rich

Atlanta Constitution.

Recent social events in New York are of a character such as to challenge fears for the future of the country.

The marriage of Perry Belmont to Mrs. Sloane, and previously of his brother to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, under circumstances which defied the moral sense of the country, are more serious than might at first appear. It is bad enough when the lowly and the unfortunate fall in their observance of duties and more especially when they disregard the solemnity of the marriage tie, but when the very front of society becomes afflicted with this cancer, and when it is paraded openly and ostentatiously, it would seem that the country is entering upon a career which needs to be checked. When a multi-millionaire can present a new wife to the world each day, and when later they can reach the point of swapping wives, without shame and without loss of caste, it is certain that we had better employ some of our foreign missionaries at home.

It would appear as if the new divorce law of New York was made especially to facilitate just such incidents as the one alluded to.

The secrecy of the Sloane divorce case, and the scandalously prompt marriage of the lady in the case to the millionaire who watched the case with so much interest, has aroused quite a discussion in the great metropolis.

It seems that in this case a referee was appointed, and all the preceedings, including the verdict, were concluded before publication was made. Worse still, the minister was engaged and held in waiting even before the judge had affixed his name to the decree. The danger of the whole proceeding is the ease as well as the secrecy which it assures to the rich who may want to swap wives, while the poor will have to grind out their complaiuts in open court as heretofore.

The new statutes of New York provide for open trial save where the parties agree upon a referee, to be appointed by a friendly judge. Once this reference—a secret proceeding—is made the rest is as easy as sliding down a hilliide in a toboggan. The gentlemen in dress suits and the ladies in evening dress need have no blushes nor exposure as they change partners as well as names, and still their places are said to be assured in high society.

These are private matters, it may be argued, but such is not the case. The integrity of the family, the sanctity of the marriage relation, both are matters of the highest public interest. Once they are loosened by a corrupt public sentiment a cancer will begin to eat out the heart of the community the ravages of which will be sweeping and terrific.

Pneumonia, lagrippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping-cough readily yield to One Minute Cough Cure. Use this remedy in time and save a doctor's bill—or the undertaker's. King Bros.

Danger Signals!

Do you take cold with every change in the weather? Does your throat feel raw? And do sharp pains dart through your chest?

Don't you know these are danger signals which point to pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption itself?

If you are ailing and have lost flesh lately, they are certainly danger signals. The question for you to decide is, "Have I the vitality to throw off these diseases?"

Don't wait to try SCOTT'S EMULSION "as a last resort." There is no remedy equal to it for fortifying the system. Prevention is easy.

Scott's Emulsion

prevents consumption and hosts of other diseases which attack the weak and those with poor blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the one standard remedy for inflamed throats and lungs, for colds, bronchitis and consumption. It is a food medicine of remarkable power. A food, because it nourishes the body; and a medicine, because it corrects diseased conditions.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

April Dispensary Report.

Stock on hand April 1st,		$2,416.03
Purchases for April,		1,552.90
		$3,968.93
Stock on hand May 1st, '99,	$2,164.34	
Sales as per vouch'rs,	2,608.70	
	$4,773.04	
Gross profits,		$ 804.11
Expenses and freights,		241.57
Net profit,		$ 562.44

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists, grocers, shoe stores and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

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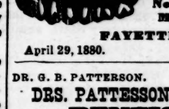
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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..............MAY 11, 1899

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Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform." —*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

MAJOR GUTHRIE'S ANALYSIS AND DEFENSE OF THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

We are indebted to Maj. William A. Guthrie, of Durham, for a pamphlet entitled:

"Opinion of a Lawyer on the Constitutionality of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina."

Major Guthrie thus defines Constitutional Law:

1. The branch of law which relates to the rules and principles that concern the political structure of society.

2. The positive rules of the organic law and legislative enactments relating thereto.

3. The law that applies to and governs all matters cognizable under or amenable to the Constitution as the Supreme law of the land.

He quotes from our learned English critic and admirer, Professor Bryce, this judgment upon the Federal constitution:

"The Constitution of the United States....after all deductions....ranks above every other written Constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity and precision of its language, its judicious mixture of *definiteness in principle*, WITH ELASTICITY IN DETAILS."

Major Guthrie's object is thus set forth in the preface:

Prompted by a desire to be able to give to those who have inquired of me in person and by letters what my opinion might be as to the Constitutionality of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, an opinion which is at least satisfactory to myself, I have undertaken to investigate the subject and have tried to give to it the best thought of which I am capable, and the calm and dispassionate consideration which its momentous importance justifies.

Without any definite preconceived opinion beforehand, my investigation of the subject has led me to the irresistable conclusion that the proposed Amendment, if adopted, would not be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and further, that even if the 5th Section (which is the controverted one) were unconstitutional, and should be so declared by the Courts, the Amendment in its entirety is so constructed that it would have to stand or fall as a whole. The reasons for my conclusions are set forth in the following article, which I have written for publication in answer to the foregoing inquiries.

As to the State policy of adopting the proposed Constitutional Amendment, I am fully convinced, by thirty years' past observation and familiarity with current political events and present political conditions in North Carolina, that the future progress and material development, lasting peace and good order of society, prosperity and happiness of all races, and classes of citizens, including men, women and children within our State, would be promoted by the adoption of the proposed Amendment, and so believing, with the lights before me, I shall feel it a patriotic duty to vote at the next election in favor of the proposed Amendment, and I hope to see at least a majority of the voters of the State take the same view of the matter.

The text of the pamphlet—which is a very lucid, able and conclusive discussion of the subject—is as follows:

1. Does the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina conflict with the Constitution of the United States?

2. If ratified by the people at the next election, must it stand or fall as a whole, or part being unconstitutional, will the other parts stand valid?

Article VI, Sec. 2, Constitution U. S. as originally adopted:

"This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Article X (amended Constitution U. S.):

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution (U. S.), nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Article XIV (amended constitution U. S.):

"Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States (this includes all natural persons, both male and female, as well as all colors and races) and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law (either through its State Constitution or by legislative enactment) which shall abridge the *privileges or immunities* of citizens of the United States," etc.

"Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons (both male and female) in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and vice-President, etc., etc., is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced," etc.

"Sec. 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

Article XV (amended Constitution U. S.):

"Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

"The word 'citizen' in the United States Constitution conveys the idea of membership of a nation, and nothing more, and women are citizens within its provisions." Minor vs. Happersett, 21 Wallace, 162.

This was a case in which a white woman in Missouri claimed the right to register and vote in Missouri as a "citizen" under the Constitution of the United States, and was decided in 1875. Chief Justice Waite delivering the opinion of the court. The question was whether the Constitution of Missouri, which allowed only "male citizens of the United States" to register and vote was in conflict with or repugnant to the Constitution of the United States? The Supreme Court of the United States was unanimous in the decision that the Constitution of Missouri was not repugnant to or in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and in the last sentence of the opinion that Court said:

"Being unanimously of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the constitution and laws of the several States which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void, we affirm the judgment of the court below."

And Miss Minor, though of full age and white, and a "citizen" of the United States, was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to have been lawfully excluded from the right to vote in Missouri, because the Constitution of Missouri denied her the right to vote. It must be remembered too, that the case of Minor vs. Happersett (the Registrar of Voters) was decided after the adoption of both the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and both of said amendments are discussed in the opinion of the court. Speaking for the court Chief Justice Waite says:

"And if suffrage was necessarily one of the absolute rights of citizenship, why confine the operation of the limitation (in the 14th amendment) to male inhabitants? Women and children are, as we have seen, 'persons.' They are counted in the enumeration upon which the apportionment is to be made, but if they were necessarily voters because of their citizenship, unless clearly excluded, why inflict the penalty for the exclusion of alone? Clearly no such form of words would have been selected to express the idea here indicated, if suffrage was the absolute right of all citizens.

"And still again, after the adoption of the 14th amendment, it was deemed necessary to adopt the 15th, as follows: (Quoting it) "The 14th amendment had already provided that no State should make or enforce any law which should abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. If suffrage was one of these privileges or immunities, why amend the constitution to prevent is being denied on account of race, etc. Nothing is more evident than that the greater must include the less, and if all were already protected, why go through with the form of amending the constitution to protect a part?"

The definition of the constitutional meaning of the word "citizen" and "persons" designated as "citizens of the United States," laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Minor vs. Happersett, has never been shaken by any later decision of that court or of any court, either State or Federal, so far as my own researches go, from 1875 to the present time—nearly a quarter of a century; but on the contrary we find on searching the books, that the very same doctrine of constitutional construction was laid down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as far back as 1880, in Robinson's case, 131 Mass. 376 (41 Am. Rep., 239.)

Robinson's case was where a Massachusetts woman claimed equal rights with a man to be admitted to the bar in that State, because she was a "citizen of the United States." She was declared by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts not to be entitled to any such right by virtue of her citizenship. Chief Justice Gray, who was then the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and is now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, wrote the opinion of the court in Miss Robinson's case, and in it cites with approval the case of Minor vs. Happersett, and among other things, speaking for the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, says:

"The word 'citizen,' when used in its most common and most comprehensive sense, doubtless includes women; but a woman is not, by virtue of her citizenship, vested by the constitution of this commonwealth, with any absolute right, independent of legislation, to take part in the government, either as a voter or as an officer, or to be admitted to practice as an attorney."

I might cite other cases along this line, but until the case of Minor vs. Happersett is overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, it may be taken as settled constitutional law, laid down by the highest court of last resort, that citizenship conveys the idea simply of membership of a nation, and nothing more. Then in the light of judicial determination the question narrows itself simply down to this: If a white woman who is a "citizen of the United States," residing in the State of Missouri, is not entitled by virtue of her citizenship only, to the right to vote, how can a negro in North Carolina claim the right, by virtue of his citizenship only, to vote in North Carolina, the citizenship in both instances alike being the same; that is, both alike, being citizens of the United States?"

Now we have already seen that the highest court has declared that the right to vote is not a right inherent in or belonging to mere citizenship, but the right to vote is one which must be conferred upon the "citizen" by legislation. And here comes in the only restrictive or prohibitory law on this subject to be found in the Constitution of the United States, and it is contained in the Fifteenth Amendment:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Does the proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters of North Carolina deny or abridge the right of any citizen to vote "on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude?" Certainly and clearly nobody can read the proposed amendment and find in the language of it, on its face, a single sentence, clause, word or syllable which denies or abridges the right of anybody to vote under it "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." But on the contrary, section 1 of the proposed amendment starts out with the broad provision that "every male person born in the United States and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided." And if the other sections are read entirely through from beginning to end, there is nowhere found the slightest reference to "race, color or previous condition of servitude." So much for the language used in framing the proposed amendment.

But somebody objects that the amendment proposed reads one way and is intended to operate another way. I reply, what the operation and effect of the proposed amendment is going to be is quite a different thing, and not the question under consideration. What we are considering now is, whether or not anybody who is a native born or naturalized "citizen of the United States" will be "denied," on account of his race or color or previous condition of servitude, the right to vote, or will have his right to vote "abridged" by the provisions of this amendment, if the same shall be adopted by the voters of North Carolina at the next election? This constitutional question is one for the courts to decide as a judicial question. Constitutions generally merely lay down in concise language the basic fundamental principles of government, without undertaking to express reasons for them, such as "No State shall coin money," etc. Read our own State Constitution and you will find only two or three provisions in the whole instrument which set forth reasons for their adoption, and even these are brought forward from the old Bill of Rights, which ante-dated our first State Constitution.

But since it will be raised collaterally, let us try to look beneath the language used in the proposed amendment, and consider the operation and effect on different persons, if the amendment is adopted, always remembering that nobody's right to vote can be "denied or abridged,' on "account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Look at section 2. This section prescribes length of residence, and denies to criminals the right to vote. Nobody questions the constitutionality of this section.

Section 3. Every person offering to vote must be legally registered. There can be no constitutional objection to this section.

Section 4. Any person presenting himself for registration or voting shall be able to read and write any part of the Constitution in the English language.

Under this provision, if this were the only qualification of the voter, an educated negro man might vote and an illiterate white man be "denied" the right to vote—the negro being allowed to vote, not because he is a negro, but because he can "read and write any part of the constitution in the English language."

Again, section 4 provides that the voter, if liable for "poll tax" "for the previous calendar year, as prescribed by law," "shall exhibit the receipt therefor when he offers to vote." There is no "race or color" discrimination in this requirement.

But the "Grandfather Section," as it is called, is the one which presents the really serious question of them all, as to its constitutionality. It reads as follows:

"Section 5. No male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section 4 of this article; provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to December 1, 1908, and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after that date."

Now, here the question arises, is there anything in this section 5 which discriminates "on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude?" If so, it would conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; but otherwise, it would not conflict.

It is historically true that on January 1, 1867, the negro race in North Carolina, who had formerly been slaves, were then free men; but no law, either State or National, had at the time conferred on them the right to vote. But how had it been prior to January 1, 1867, to-wit, prior to the amendment to our State Constitution in 1835? It is historically true that prior to 1835 "free negroes," as they were called, had and exercised the right to vote at all elections in North Carolina. And if any "free negro," who voted prior to 1835, is still living in North Carolina, though he may be totally illiterate and unable to read and write, and though disfranchised from 1835 up to the Reconstruction period in 1868, he could vote just like an illiterate white man under this proposed amendment, if it should be adopted. Not only so, but any living "lineal descendant" of such "free negro," though himself illiterate, could vote under this proposed amendment. Not only this, but under the proposed amendment any negro, whether he was formerly a "free negro" or a slave, who exercised the right to vote in Massachusetts, or any other State, prior to January 1, 1867, is entitled, and his "lineal descendants" are entitled to acquire a residence in North Carolina, and vote under the proposed amendment, upon compliance with the registration therein provided, and regardless of the educational qualification in section 4; because they come within the class provided in section 5.

The only question is, Does this section "deny or abridge" the right to vote "on account of race or color?" Are negroes debarred by it? Then white men who come within these provisions would also be debarred. Where is the discrimination? Take the case of an illiterate son or grandson of an unnaturalized alien; he cannot vote under section 5, for his ancestor didn't vote prior to January 1, 1867. Take the case of even a naturalized foreigner who cannot read or write the English language, and never voted prior to January 1, 1867, it matters not as to his race or color, he could not vote under section 5, nor can his illiterate lineal descendants vote under section 5, to whatever race they belong. The question of race or color does not enter into this enabling qualification. The question under section 5 is, whether the voter himself or his ancestor voted prior to January 1, 1867.

How many individual persons of different races may, upon a census being taken, be embraced within this class of voters, is not the question. "Class legislation, discriminating against some and favoring others, is prohibited; but legislation which, in carrying out a public purpose, is limited in its application, if within the sphere of its operation it affects alike all persons similarly situated, is not within the amendment." Barbier vs. Connolly, 113 U. S., 27.

The age of a voter is arbitrarily fixed by law at 21 years, but does anybody doubt that the law might fix it at 20 years, or 19 years, and confer the right to vote upon persons under 21 years of age? On the other hand, could not the law as to the voting age be so changed as to make it 25 years, for instance, and withhold the right of suffrage from all below that age, even from those who had before exercised the right to vote, as being 21 years old and upwards, though not up to the standard rule of 25 years? Suppose the State Constitution should be so amended as to provide that no male citizen over the age of 80 years should be allowed to vote, where is there any provision in the Constitution of the United States which forbids it? In that case, must the question of the constitutionality of the change be determined by a census to be taken of old men over 80 years of age to find out whether there are more white men or negroes in North Carolina of that age? In my own judgment, it is the novelty of the idea of conferring the right of suffrage on "lineal descendants," rather than the constitutionality of it, which provokes criticism adverse to it. True it is, the right of suffrage is a valuable privilege and franchise, but we have seen that according to the decision of the highest court, it is a right or privilege which is not inherent in citizenship alone, but it must be conferred upon the citizen by legislation in some shape, either constitutional or statutory. The right to vote being one conferred only by our State Constitution, why cannot the people amend it within the limits of the prohibition of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution?

The descent of title to real estate has been regulated by rules of descent, both at common law and by statute since the beginning of private ownership of land; but does anybody question the right to change by law the rules of descent of land titles, and the casting by law of the inheritance upon the heir? What vested right has the heir in the land of his ancestors except such as is conferred upon him by law? What vested right to vote has any citizen of the United States, whether male or female, black or white, by reason of his or her mere citizenship? None whatever, as the highest court has decided. That a man by the commission of crime against the State may be made to forfeit his right to vote; nobody controverts. As a voter cannot claim it as a right vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, by virtue of his mere citizenship and the right to vote is only a right conferred by State legislation, why cannot the State when it sees fit to do so, withdraw this right from him, subject only to the restriction that the right to vote shall not be "denied or abridged" on account of "race or color or previous condition of servitude?" The State can grant to a citizen the title to a piece of land for which the citizen pays the State the purchase price under a contract, and yet whenever the State requires the use of the land for a public purpose, it can take that same land away from him at an appraised valuation under the right of eminent domain residing in the sovereignty of the State, without infringing that provision in the Constitution of the United States that "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." This doctrine is upheld by all the courts, both State and Federal. But suffrage is not a vested inherent right in the "citizen" as such. As it is a right conferred by law, the law may be amended to take it away unless some higher law prohibits it. Naturalization of an alien confers the valuable right to become a "citizen of the United States," and if you will read the naturalization laws passed by Congress you will see in the naturalization of foreigners and making "citizens" out of them, the principle of heredity of naturalization rights to citizenship is expressly recognized and enforced by the Congress of the United States in our naturalization laws. Here is a section of the United States Naturalization laws:

"Sec. 8. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law, of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the States, under the laws thereof; being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization, of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are, or who have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; but no person heretofore proscribed by any State, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain during the Revolutionary War, shall be admitted to become a citizen without the consent of the Legislature of the State in which such person was proscribed."

And Congress, in our naturalization laws, has gone even to the extent of conferring rights upon the widow and children of an alien who dies pending his application to become a citizen of the United States, as follows:

"When any alien, who has complied with the first condition specified in section 2165, dies before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children of such alien shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to all rights and privileges, as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law."

I might add more to this article upon the same line, but it would make it too long, besides a thorough discussion of this subject on the stump next year, its constitutionality as well as the policy of adopting the proposed amendment, is to be expected. With the lights before me, and such investigation as I have been able to give it, I have been led to the conclusion as a lawyer, looking at it purely from a legal standpoint, that the proposed amendment, if adopted, would not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and, in this communication, that is the only question I have undertaken to consider. I can only give you my opinion as a lawyer, but what the courts are going to decide about it, if adopted, the good Lord only knows. Experience teaches all lawyers and close observers of current events, that what the law on any subject may be, is what the courts declare it to be. Courts are composed of judges, judges are generally lawyers, or at least are supposed to be lawyers; but after all, lawyers at best are only men, of like passions with other men. Eight votes to seven votes once decided the presidency, and five of these votes were cast by judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, each judge like the others, voting on the side of his party man, in the determination of that great issue.

2. The next question is, if the proposed amendment should be adopted and the courts should declare that section 5 of the proposed amendment conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, would section 4, which provides for educational and poll tax qualifications of a voter, still stand good? My own opinion is they would not. My reasons are given below. It was decided as far back as 1829 by the Supreme Court of the United States in Bank of Hamilton vs. Dudley, 2 Peters, 492, Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the court, that if a part of a statute be unconditional, the provisions of that part may be disregarded, while full effect will be given to such as are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of the State. And it has been decided by our own State Supreme Court in Gamble vs. McCrady, 75 N. C., 509, that, while the general provisions of a statute may be unconstitutional, one or more clauses may be good; provided, they can be separated from the rest, so as not to depend upon the existence of the others for their own. But the later judicial authorities seem to uphold the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1886, in the case of Rigsbee vs. Town of Durham, 94 N. C., 800. That was a case in which the act of 1881, relating to the graded schools of Durham was declared unconstitutional and void, because of race discrimination, in that on its face the act provided for the appropriation to white graded schools of the taxes paid by white tax-payers; and to colored graded schools the taxes paid by colored tax-payers. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, Chief Justice Smith delivering the opinion, declared this whole school act unconstitutional and void, though some of its provisions were not obnoxious to the objection of race discrimination, the court holding that while some provisions in a statute may be unconstitutional and void, others may remain and be enforced, but the rule does not apply, when the constitutional and unconstitutional parts of the statute are conducive to the same object, and the dislocation of the unconstitutional part would so affect its operation that the act would fail in an essential part. I quote from Rigsbee vs. Durham, 94, N. C., at page 805, from the opinion written by Chief Justice Smith, which is supported by reference to Judge Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, which is a book of recognized authority in all the courts of this country.

The Superior Court Judge below who tried the case of Rigsbee vs. Durham, held that while moneys raised by taxation for school purpose under that act could not be used in the manner pointed out and commanded in the statute, they could nevertheless be collected, acting upon the proposition, that while some provisions of an enactment might be void, others might remain and be enforced. But the Supreme Court, in reversing the judge below, says:

"The proposition is correct to a limited extent, as is decided in numerous cases: Berry vs. Haines, 2 Carolina Law, Rep., 428; McCubbin vs. Barringer, Phillips Law, 554; Johnson vs. Winslow, 63 N. C., 552. But it is otherwise when the parts of the statute are so interlaced and dependent one on the other, as uniting and constituting the whole, necessarily conducive to one and the same object, so that the dislocation of the illegal part would so affect its operation as that the act would fail of its essential object, and could not be supposed, in its mutilated form, to effect the end intended by the enacting power. When such relations exist among the parts as that they make one consistent whole, and each material to the efficacy of the statute in subserving its general object, it must stand as a unity, or fail al together."

Judge Cooley states the proposition to be, that the unconstitutional do not affect the constitutional parts of the statute, "unless all the provisions are connected in the subject matter depending on each other, operating together for the same purpose, or otherwise so connected together in meaning that it cannot be presumed that the Legislature would have passed the one without the other." Cooley on Constitutional Limitations 178, 215, with cases cited in notes 2 and 3.

Assuming the principle laid down in Rigsbee vs. Durham to be good law in construing the constitutionality of a statute, the same rule must govern in deciding whether or not a State Constitution as a fundamental law conflicts with the United States Constitution as the supreme law, in its legitimate sphere, on the subject under discussion. The proposed amendment:

1. Is proposed as a whole as a substitute for the whole of Article VI of our present State Constitution, entitled "Suffrage and Elegibility to Office."

2. It is not only proposed as one amendment to supersede one entire article of our present constitution, but the people who vote for or against it must vote upon it as a whole, and not as several parts or distinct propositions. A voter in voting upon it cannot divide his choice and vote for one particular section or clause of the amendment and vote against others. "All the provisions are connected in the subject matter (suffrage and elegibility to office); the parts depend on each other, operating together for the same purpose, or otherwise so connected together in meaning that it cannot be presumed that the Legislature would have passed the one without the other." Nor would the people otherwise have voted for it at the polls.

My opinion, therefore, is, that if adopted by the people at the polls, the proposed amendment must either stand or fall as a whole, and the courts should so decide.

It is interesting to note, as bearing somewhat on the subject under discussion, that the United States, as well as the several States of the Union, are prohibited by the 15th Amendment from denying or abridging the "right to vote" "on account of race, or color or previous condition of servitude," yet the Congress of the United States, in the year 1882, absolutely shut the door against the Chinese race ever having the right to vote conferred on them. For Congress in 1882 added to the provisions of the United States Naturalization laws this section:

Sec. 18. "That hereafter no State or Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

Now we have seen that all citizens are not, by virtue of their citizenship alone, entitled to vote, yet none but those who are citizens of the United by birth or naturalization can have the right to vote conferred on them. For it is the universal rule, prescribed by all election laws in all the States, that every voter must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, etc.; and no alien can remain an alien, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He thereupon becomes a citizen. But the United States, by the Act of Congress above quoted, absolutely denies to the Chinese race admission to citizenship, without which, as a prerequisite, no man can acquire the right to vote. Does anybody question the power of Congress to deny to the Chinese race admission to the right of citizenship?

The Supreme Court of the United States decided in 1885, in the case of Yick Wo vs. Hopkins, 118 U. S. 356, that under our treaty with China and the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, Chinamen in this country are entitled to the same *protection as citizens in carrying on business;* but the *exclusion* of Chinamen from *citizenship* under the Naturalization laws of Congress, is a right which is *denied* to all Chinamen and stands upon a different footing altogether.

WM. A. GUTHRIE.

Durham, N. C., April 21, 1899.

"Out of Sight Out of Mind."

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

Kidneys —"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dyspepsia —"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hip Disease —"Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ANNIE ROBERT, 49 Fourth St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Interesting News from Manila.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says:

Aguinaldo's representatives have formally admitted the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine archipelago. From a member of the cabinet I learned to-night that this admission was made to President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, at a conference held by him with Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Bernal several days ago. It was in reply to a direct question put to them by Mr. Schurman, and the character of the answer was no doubt as gratifying to the commissioners as it is to the President. [It will be observed that this conflicts with the statements in the Saturday's press telegrams copied by us elsewhere under the head "Closing in on the Filipinos."—OBSERVER.

As a result of the dispatch sent by Mr. Schurman to-day, it is the confident expectation of the President that the end of the rebellion is close at hand. This result will not be obtained without concessions, which have been recommended by the commission, and which, by direction of the President, will be granted. These concessions contemplate giving to the Filipinos a form of government modeled upon that of the United States.

The member of the cabinet with whom I talked told me that the commission had unanimously adopted a recommendation, which was submitted to the President in Mr. Schurman's dispatch, providing three departments for the government of the archipelago—first, the executive department; second, the legislative department, and third, the judicial department. The executive department, as recommended by the commission, is to consist of a governor-general, who shall have absolute power to veto any act of the Legislature, and his cabinet, the latter to be formed of Filipinos and Americans.

The legislative department will be organized as a result of the granting of suffrage to Filipinos having property qualifications. The President will be empowered to appoint the members of the judiciary, just as he will be empowered to appoint the governor-general.

The Filipino envoys, declared my informant, stated that Aguinaldo is not fighting for the independence of the new country so much as he is fighting for the honor of the army.

DEWEY MAY RETURN SOON.

President McKinley has been advised that Admiral Dewey contemplates coming home within a very short time. As soon as the Filipinos have laid down their arms it is expected he will proceed with the cruiser Olympia to the United States, probably through the Suez canal to New York, and come immediately to Washington to consult with the President regarding the Philippines.

The Admiral has now been at Manila for more than a year and has been in command of the Asiatic station since January 3, 1898. Officers returning from the Asiatic station say he is not ill, but it is believed that a rest and change of scene would be beneficial. Rear-Admiral Watson, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, will probably be selected to succeed Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic station.

Better Than Ever.

"I suffered from a skin disease and had such an intense itching that I could hardly sleep at night. Nothing gave me as much relief as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken three bottles of it and now have better health than ever in my life before." GILBERT T. PAYNE, 501 North Augusta St., Staunton, Virginia.

Hood's Pills give strength even while their cathartic qualities are at work. Easy to take.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœ ever since the war and haved used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœ Remedy.—P. E. GRISHAM, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Bad Blood

Boils, Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, Pimples, Fever Sores, Eczema, Scrofula, Cancers, CURED BY B.B.B., BOTANIC BLOOD BALM.

To prove the wonderful healing power of B.B.B., every sufferer may receive a SAMPLE BOTTLE of B.B.B. FREE BY MAIL.

B.B.B., Botanic Blood Balm, has a mastery over all Blood Diseases which no other remedy even approaches. B.B.B. literally drives the poison, or bad blood, out of the body, bones, and entire system, leaving the flesh pure and free from blemishes. While B.B.B. is a powerful blood remedy, it can be taken with perfect safety by old and young. B.B.B. leaves no bad after effects, and the cures are permanent.

Tumors, Ulcers, or Cancer of the Nose, Eye, Lip, Ear, Neck, Breast, Stomach, Legs, or Arms, are all curable by B.B.B., which is made especially to cure all terrible Blood Diseases. Persistent Sores, Blood and Skin Blemishes, that resist other treatments, are quickly cured by B.B.B. Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Red, Itching Eczema, Scales, Blisters, Red or Brown Patches, Blotches, etc., are all due to bad blood, and hence easily cured by B.B.B. Syphilitic Blood Poison literally driven from the system by B.B.B. in one to five months. B.B.B. does not contain vegetable or mineral poison. One bottle will test it in any case. For sale by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, $1, six for $5. Send 2 stamps for book and free sample bottle, which will be sent by return mail. When you write, describe symptoms, and personal free medical advice will be given. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN MEETS.

The Several Officers Elected.

The Board of Aldermen for the year 1899, elected Monday, May 1st, assembled last night at 8:30 o'clock. Mayor Cook, who had been sworn into office in the morning by the Clerk of the Court, administered the oath of office to the members (all of whom were present) as they stood in a body with their right hand uplifted. The oath was as follows:

"I, ———, will truly and impartially perform the duties of alderman of the city of Fayetteville according to the best of my skill, ability and judgment, so help me God."

The following composed the board.

C. B. McMillan, B. R. Taylor, I. W. Clark, J. W. McNeill, W. G. Hall, J, F. Johnson, C. W. Elliott, T. H. Maultsby, W. H. Powell, R. G. Haigh, C. D. Sedberry, Jno. Underwood, O. B. Wightman and C. M. Watson.

The Mayor's oath was as follows:

"I, W. S. Cook, do solemnly swear that I will diligently endeavor to perform faithfully and to the best of my skill and ability and judgment all the duties of the office of Mayor of the city of Fayetteville, and to cause to be executed the laws and ordinances made for the government of said city, and in the discharge of my duties, I will do equal justice to all cases whatsoever."

The Chief of the Fire Department appeared before the board and read his annual report for the year ending May 1st, 1899. At its conclusion the Chief was thanked and the report ordered published. It will be found in tomorrow's issue.

The Mayor submitted the names of a committed he desired the board to elect to co operate with the Board of Aldermen in the matter of the erection of water works and electric light plant. The matter was left over until the next meeting, which was set for Monday night, May 15th.

After the passage of a few bills, the important event of the evening, the election of the various officers was taken up.

Alderman Johnson nominated Alderman C. B. McMillan for Mayor pro tem and he was unanimously elected.

D. T. OATES GETS THE CITY ATTORNEYSHIP.

The contest which has been looked forward towith the most interest, the city attorneyship now came up. Alderman Johnson nominated Mr. H. McD. Robinson; Alderman Powell nominated Mr. D. T. Oates; Alderman Clark nominated Mr. E. R. McKethan. The latter's name was immediately withdrawn, however, his friends stating that he would not serve if elected.

The first ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Oates as follows: Oates, 8; Robinson, 6.

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE.

For Chief of Police, the present incumbent, Capt. W. H. Flowers, having no opposition, was elected by acclamation.

FOR POLICEMEN.

Alderman Underwood put Mr. J. H. Benton in nomination for policeman in upper Fayetteville, the position which he has held for several years, and as there was no other candidate, he was elected unanimously.

The most hotly contested election of the session now took place, the struggle for the position of night policeman. The following names were put in nomination: C. P. Calder, Jos. T. James, T. F. Lewis, Jno. W. Maultsby, W. A. Brown, W. M. Decker, B. F. Maultsby, T. C. Vann, A. A. Johnson and R. W. Powers.

Fourteen ballots were taken when Mr. T. C. Vann received the required eight votes and was declared elected. His nearest opponents were Messrs. T. F. Lewis and John W. Maultsby, each having received as many as five votes a number of times.

FOR SEXTON OF CEMETERY.

For this position there were the following candidates: J. W. Faircloth, B. F. Maultsby, C. W. Wright and J. O. Powell. Mr. Faircloth, the present incumbent, was elected on the first ballot.

FOR TAX LIST TAKER.

The following candidates were voted for for city tax list taker: W. F. Campbell, Jno. C. Thomson and Jno. X. Smith. Maj. Campbell was elected on the second ballot.

FOR CITY CLERK.

The last officer to be voted for was Secretary to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The following candidates were put in nomination: Jno. X. Smith, J. C. Thomson, W. F. Campbell, J. B. Underwood, Jr., and L. B. Hale. After a number of ballots, the present incumbent, L. B. Hale, received the necessary eight votes and was declared reelected.

Before adjourning, the Board heard Maj. McKethan and Mr. J. A. King, who appeared as a committee from the Chamber of Commerce to ask that meat hours be kept at the market house, that loafing around the market be prohibited and that dogs be taxed. The board agreed to consider the matter at their next meeting.

You Can't Get Rested

Because That Tired Feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure. That is what you want to cure That Tired Feeling—pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you "get rested." It will give you pure, rich blood, give you vigor and vitality and brace you up so that you may feel well all through the coming summer. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, do so now, and see how it enegizes and vitalizes your whole system.

An Enthusiastic Meeting.

Quite an enthusiastic monument meeting was held in the hotel parlor Tuesday afternoon, May 9th.

One of the most important subjects under discussion was the investment of the money on hand. It was decided by the Finance Committee that it would be wise to deposit $1,000 in the Wilmington Savings and Trust Co., for which will be paid 4 per cent. interest from time of deposit. The May Committee (of which Miss Kate Broadfoot is chairman) has been in correspondence with Mrs. Moore (Betsy Hamilton), who will be with us on the 22nd. of May. We bespeak for the public a rare treat in this entertainment.

J. D. Bridge, editor and proprietor of the Democrat, Lancaster, N. H., says: I, would not be without One Minute Cough Cure for my boy, when troubled with a cough or cold. It is the best remedy for croup I ever used." King Bros.

Red Springs Items.

RED SPRINGS, May 6, 1899.

May 5 was a gala day in the history of Red Springs. It was the celebration of "Tree Day" or "Class Day," and the pretty girls, in their costumes especially for the occasion, the large audience, the delightful exercises, addresses, songs, class and college yells, recitations, planting trees, presentation address and reception of the spade, the dirge, the pyre class prophecy, etc., were all well delivered and loudly applauded. The day will ever be a bright spot in people's memory. R. W. Livermore delivered the address of welcome, which was very appropriate. Prof J. H. Myrover crowded as much sparkling wit, brilliant humor, literary gems, flights of oratory, general information, etc., in a 21 minutes address as any one could do or imagine. Reception at night.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure, and nervous prostration.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

50c. and $1 bottle at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells. MRS. ETTA W. JONES, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two long years. I heard of Lemon Elixir; got it; taken seven bottles and am now a well man. HARRY ADAMS, No. 1734 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured my husband, who was afflicted for years with large ulcers on his leg, and was cured after using two bottles; and cured a friend whom the doctors had given up to die, who had suffered for years with indigestion and nervous prostration. MRS. E. A. BEVILLE, Woodstock, Ala.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25c. at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

daily sat and weekly

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad. and we will send you this big 325-lb new 1899 pattern high grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent our SPECIAL PRICE, $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order, or $12.00 and freight charges.

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE

This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18x11, top is 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove; the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 11, 1899

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

Correspondence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

☞The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires. Receipts for money on subscription will be given in change of date on label. If not properly changed in two weeks notify us.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. Goddard---Wanted.
Clyde Line—Sailing Days.
Q. K. Nimocks---Town Folks.
Sedberry—The Old Clothes Man.
Geo. Leuders & Co.---Oil of Birch.

Big Shipments.

There were shipped from Fayetteville to-day three car loads of strawberries and other truck.

Base Ball.

Lumber Bridge will play a return game with the F. M. A's in this city Friday afternoon. Our boys promise to even matters with their gallant opponents on that occasion. An admission fee of 15 and 25 cents will be charged.

Will Start on the Roads Monday.

Next Monday County Road Overseer E. D. Pigford will begin to work the convicts sentenced to the roads at the recent term of court on the county roads, starting with the roads on the East side of the river and working each one for a distance of 2½ miles at a time.

Hope Mills No. 3 Talked of.

Rumor comes from Hope Mills that the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company are to erect another cotton factory near Hope Mills No. 2, which will be run by steam power, using the steam plant now used temporarily at Hope Mills No. 2. It is said that it is talked of in Hope Mills as an assured fact.

Death of Postmaster at Little River.

Mr. J. M. McKay, the venerable postmaster of Little River Academy, died Monday afternoon in the 80th year of his age. He was sitting up in a chair apparently in his usual health when death came upon him in a twinkling. The funeral took place at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the family residence.

To Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

H. L. Cook, Esq., representative from Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, and Messrs. D. T. Oates and W. D. Gaster, members of the same Lodge, and also of the Grand Lodge, and Mr. Archie Carmichael, representative from the 71st Lodge, went up to Raleigh Tuesday to be present that night at the assembling of the Grand Lodge.

F. M. A. Defeats Galatia.

The game of base ball Saturday between the F. M. A. and Galatia teams resulted in favor of the former by a score of 18 to 4. Strange to say, the F. M. A's went to pieces in the fatal 8th, though not so disastrously as they did in the game with Lumber Bridge, allowing their opponents to make 4 runs, the only innings in which they scored.

Tobacco.

Mr. Daniel Carter, of Buckhorn, was in the OBSERVER office Saturday morning exhibiting some as fine tobacco plants as we ever saw. He says that he has six acres of just the same quality. He says that in his immediate neighborhood six other farmers are growing tobacco, and all the patches are under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Allen, of Pitt, an expert in its culture.

Mr. Carter said that the farmers are very much interested in the movement for a warehouse in this city, and were depending on Fayetteville for its erection.

The Cape Fear and Northern.

The Cape and Northern railroad is now being operated to a distance with in 36 miles of Fayetteville.

The Raleigh News and Observer of yesterday contains the following:

President John C. Angiers, of the Cape Fear and Northern Railway Company, was in Raleigh yesterday. He says that his road is now twenty miles long and is running within six miles of Buie's Creek Academy and within eight miles of Lillington, the county seat of Harnett county.

The Cape Fear and Northern is now open for business. It has a train with comfortable coaches making daily runs. It leaves Apex daily (except Sunday) for Angiers, (the J. C. Williams place) on the arrival of the Seaboard Air Line local passenger train from the North. It leaves Angiers every morning (except Sunday), and makes close connection at Apex with Seaboard Air Line for the North.

Graduated in Medicine.

We congratulate our young townsman, Mr. David Gellespie McKethan, who, day before yesterday, graduated from the Richmond University Medical College.

Messrs. A. S. Rose and Neill MacRae have just finished their first and second years, respectively, at the same college. The course is three years.

The Racket Store.

Mr. E. M. Meyer, who has been manager of the Racket Store in this city for the past several months, left last night for St. Georgies, S. C., where he will establish a similar store. The store he vacates here, which has for years been occupied by Rouse's Racket Store, has been rented by the Cape Fear Dry Goods Company, and this firm will make it part of their present establishment, which it adjoins.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Rheumacide is a thorough, permanent constitutional cure for rheumatism. The acids in the blood which cause the disease are thoroughly eradicated. Is also the best blood purifier, laxative and tonic.

From Wednesday's Daily.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE VETS IN LINE.

They are Royally Banqueted.

There is many a battle scarred Veteran in town today to do honor to this, the 10th of May. It was good to be among them to listen to the tales they told of the trials and hardships which they endured for *this* their loved South land. As we stood among them, we saw the scars that are ever-loving mementoes of the battles they fought, wounds, an horrible testimony of their heroic valor. Today is with them a day to talk over and remember the past and it is their pride to say: "I was a Confederate Soldier"—no blush comes to their cheek, for they feel that it was duty done and well done in an honorable and holy cause and, though defeated, they are as true as ever to their South land.

At eleven o'clock the Veterans assembled in the Court House and transacted business, Mr. N. C. Thaggard presiding and Mr. W. W. Cole acted as Secretary. Among other things, a committee of two from each township was appointed to make arrangements for the Annual Encampment in August. After selecting A. D. McGill, Esq., to extend an invitation to the Ladies' Memorial Association to attend the Encampment, the following resolution was passed:

The Confederate Veterans of Cumberland county, on this memorial day in session assembled, desire to make official expression of their gratitude and appreciation to the ladies of the Memorial Association, whose guests we were on the 10th of May, a year ago, and again today, for their untiring and unceasing labors in our behalf, therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That we will ever hold in grateful remembrance their acts of devotion and patriotism to us in peace and in war.

2. That we will ever hold ourselves in readiness to cherish, protect and defend the ladies of our sunny south land.

3. That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the ladies of the Memorial Association for their kindness on this and former occasions.

4. That we tender to the ladies our thanks, also for their unceasing efforts in keeping green the memory of our fallen comrades.

W. L. Williams,
Wm. Maxwell,
J. A. Gainey,
D. B. Gillis,
A. D. McGill.

Shortly before one o'clock, the Veterans were assembled in ranks under chief marshal H. E. Smith, and two hundred and sixty-three strong, marched to the armory, where the ladies of the memorial association awaited them with a splendid banquet. It was a royal feast, and right royally was it enjoyed.

At its conclusion, Mr. A. D. McGill, in behalf of the Veterans, in a few appropriate words invited the ladies of the memorial association to be their guests on the first day of their encampment in August. Senator W. L. Williams being called on, made a short speech, abounding in praise for the women of the confederacy and their noble daughters. He was heartily applauded.

At three o'clock the Veterans again assembled and marched with the parade to the cemetery where the ceremonies took place.

A THOUSAND PEOPLE IN PROCESSION.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the procession moved from the Seminary on Hay street, making as fine a show as will be witnessed in any city in the South to-day. First came the Independent Company in their magnificent new costumes, accompanied by the Chaplain, Rev. I. W. Hughes, also in uniform; then the veterans, two hundred and fifty in number, many of them walking as erect as in the sixties; next followed the school children, three or four hundred in number, charmingly dressed and each bearing a lovely bunch of flowers. The F. M. A. cadets, making a gallant show, brought up the rear. Following on foot and in carriages were hundreds of citizens.

To Charleston Tuesday.

The following Veterans of the Confederacy left Tuesday for Charleston to attend the Reunion: A. B. Williams, J. B. Starr, J. B. Smith, W. J. Green, Jno. N. Prior, D. H. Ray, N. W. Ray, Chas. Haigh, A. A. McKethan, C. W. Broadfoot, W. G. Hall, W. E. Kyle, Jas. Evans, W. B. Draughon, J. H. Currie, J. A. McPherson, David Watkins and E. J. Hale.

The following will also go as visitors: W. S. Cook, B. R. Taylor, A. H. Slocomb, Mrs. Slocomb, and Miss Marie McGill; E. J. Lilly, Jno. C. Haigh, G. G. Myrover, W. L. Holt, Geo. A. Burns, I. A. Murchison, J. F. Johnson, Jas. R. Williams, R. L. Williams, M. McI. Matthews, J. B. Underwood, Jr., A. B. Williams, Jr., Myatt Goring, Jno. C. Gorham, J. A. Brown and A. R. Williams.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina adjourned today. Yesterday evening it handed down six decisions of much importance. The one of most interest to Fayetteville, is the decision in favor of the new, or Democratic Board of Agriculture.

We find the following summary of the decisions in this morning's Raleigh News and Observer:

Wilson vs. Jordan, from Buncombe, decided in favor of the plaintiff. This suit was for the office of clerk of the Criminal court of Buncombe county. Wilson is the old Republican clerk,

Cunningham vs. Sprinkle affirmed. This is the case of the new Agricultural Board against the old one. The new one wins.

Cherry vs. Burns, affirmed. Contest for the office of Keeper of the Capitol. Cherry was elected by the last Legislature He gets the office.

Capital Printing Co. vs. Hoey, no error. The Capital Printing Company is the Barneses, who were Public Printers during the past two years. They lose.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company vs. Dortch, reversed. The old board of directors (Republican) will serve out their term.

Bryan vs. Patrick, reversed. Patrick is the Republican president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. He will stay in till his term expires in September.

Came Near Being a Battle Between Filipinos.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, May 8.—The demoralization of the Filipino army has culminated in the open revolt of General Mascardo against General Luna second to Aguinaldo in command.

Aguinaldo has ordered a court martial to try General Mascardo. Luna sent orders to Mascardo at Bacolar to hurry reinforcements to him just before the battle of Santo Tomas. Mascardo flatly refused to obey the order and sent back word that he would only take orders from Aguinaldo. Gen. Luna immediately selected fifteen hundred of his best troops and started to Bacolar to enforce the order. Mascardo again refused to obey and orders were given by Gen. Luna for both armies to be formed in line of battle, but before opening battle Luna gave Mascardo one more chance. Col. Arguells was sent to Mascardo with a flag of truce. Mascardo still persisted in his refusal but consented to leave the question to Aguinaldo. This averted hostilities and Luna appealed to Aguinaldo who immediately ordered a court martial.

Up The San Fernando River.

By cable to the Observer.)

Manila, May 8.—The army gunboats Laguna De Bay and Cavadonga, which started up the San Fernando River for Guagua yesterday to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, returned today, Gen. MacArthur having failed to connect with the expedition. The gunboats found the rebels entrenched at Sosmoan and Guagua along the water fronts of these towns. As the vessels steamed by the works, they shelled the occupants, driving them out, and landing parties from boats which entered both towns, capturing at Sosmoan a Spanish captain, ostensibly a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, also a native officer. At Guagua the town and a small gunboat were found burning, the natives evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment. A number of Filipino flags were captured at Sosmoan and a quantity of arms, chiefly bolos and bows and arrows. The expedition will probably return up the San Fernando river after being reinforced with the recently purchased light draught Spanish steamers.

British Ship Wrecked—Only Four Persons Escaped.

By cable to the Observer.

Adelaide, South Australia, May 9.—The British ship Loch Stoy was wrecked off Kangaroo Island April 24th and five passengers and twenty-five of the crew were drowned. Four persons escaped the wreck, but are still wandering about in the bush.

Otis Cables the Situation.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 8.—Gen. Otis cabled the war department to-day: "The situation is as follows: Lawton is at Maasin and Balinag with scouting parties north and east. MacArthur is at San Fernando. The population between Manila and northern points held by our troops are returning home and appear cheerful and contented. The army gunboats operating up the rivers have cleared the country west of MacArthur of insurgents. The enemy's weakness is more apparant every day. OTIS."

A Big Battle Expected—A Major of Minnesota Volunteers Killed.

By cable to the Observer.)

Manila, May 9.—Major Diggs, while leading a battalion of the Minnesota volunteers toward San Miguel, five miles west of Calumpit to-day, was shot dead by the Filipinos, who fired several volleys from apparently deserted trenches. The Americans charged and repulsed the enemy. One private was wounded during the assault. The insurgents are massed at Mount Aryart in great force and a severe engagement is expected there. It is thought that Lawton's and MacArthur's forces will unite before the battle.

Dewey's Successor.

By telegraph to the Observer

Washington, May 9.—It is now thought that if Dewey should so desire he can leave Manila for home on July 1st. Rear Admiral Watson could reach Manila by the middle of June, Dewey could take a fortnight to tell him the situation and then leave. The department made Watson second in command of the Pacific Squadron, in order that he could thus become familiar with the situation before taking hold alone.

Raleigh Not Damaged.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 10.—Capt. Coughlan telegraphs the Navy Department that an examination of the Raleigh shows that she was not damaged by grounding off Charleston.

A Family Burned to Death.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Dalton, Ga, May 10.—A telephone message this morning from Spring Place says that the dwelling of Dr. Bagwell was burned last night and that the doctor, his five children and an old woman were burned to death.

Boiler Explosion.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Trenton, May 10.—A large boiler at the Merchants Iron Mill of the New Jersey Steel-Iron Works exploded this morning injuring five workmen. Two will probably die. A number of others in the building escaped unhurt.

Kautz Cables All Quiet.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 10.—Rear Admiral Kautz cables, under date of Apia, May 3: "The Brutus arrived April 29th. All is quiet here. Condition of affairs has much improved. I have withdrawn marines from shore, their presence being required no longer."

Trains Chained to Tracks.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Guthrie, Ok., May 10th.—Two freight trains and a passenger train on the Atchinson, Topeka and Sante Fe were stopped this morning by the sheriff and chained to the track. The engines were locked and traffic stopped. This action was taken to collect taxes.

NO CURE—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating Tonics. Price 50c.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

The Peace Congress Will Be Short.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 10th.—The British-Venezuelan arbitration commission which was to begin work in Paris on May 24th, has postponed its opening session until June 15. The inference has been drawn from this that the Czar's Peace Congress will be brief as Maertens, the Russian Jurist, is one of Russia's delegates to the Czar's congress and also one of the arbitrators of the British-Venezuelan question. It was impossible therefore for him to be present at both events. The postponement of the meeting at Paris was therefore arranged for until June 15th, with the understanding that the services of Maertens at the Hague will not be required beyond that date. Being one of the Czar's personal representatives it is hardly expected Maertens could leave the congress while it was in session so that from the arrangement concluded it is taken to indicate that the Peace congress is to be over by June 15th, giving about three weeks discussion.

Break in the Erie Canal.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Spencerport, May 10.—A break in the Erie Canal was discovered here last night. For the past five hours water has been rushing through the breach of thirty feet wide out upon the village. Great damage has been done to the lumber yards and buildings. Quantities of lumber are floating away. The cellars of all stores on the east side of Main street are flooded six feet deep. A number of farms are submerged and live stock was saved with difficulty. The lower portion of this place is a vast lake.

Strikers Blow Up a Street Car.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Duluth, Iowa, May 10.—A street car was blown up on Superior street today. The strikers had put a stick of dynamite on the track. Ten passengers were on the car but none were hurt fatally.

The car was lifted three feet and thrown to the side of the track. Parts of the car were thrown thirty feet; the rails were spread and the pavement torn up.

A non-unionist was shot at at West Duluth last night. The bullet whizzed by his head.

Transports Sail from Manila, but Bring Home No Soldiers

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 10.—Gen. Otis cables to-day that the transport Pennsylvania left for San Francisco to-day. The Nelson leaves on the 11th, the Cleveland on the 12th and the St. Paul on the 13th. He doesn't report any troops coming home on these ships. It is understood that the vessels are not to bring back any volunteers.

If you suffer from tenderness or fullness on the right side, pains under shoulder-blade, constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, and feel dull, heavy and sleepy, your liver is torpid and congested. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will cure you promptly, pleasantly and permanently by removing the congestion and causing the bile ducts to open and flow naturally. THEY ARE GOOD PILLS. King Bros.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles. Scalds. Burns.

Great Reduction in Prices.

The Cape Fear Dry Goods Company, in order to make room for necessary repairs and some changes in the store, will from to-day until the stock is greatly reduced, offer every article

For Much Less than its Value.

The word "cost" has been so recklessly used and so wantonly abused in this community that it should not have much weight. There are some articles which we will sell for

Very Much Less than Cost.

This is an opportunity which will not come to you every day, for the stock is bright, fresh and new. This sale will be for

SPOT CASH,

as the prices we will offer goods at will not admit of making MEMORANDUMS. Here are a few prices which will indicate what bargains we are offering:

Barker 4-4 Bleached Shirting at 5½ cents.
Lake George 4-4 Shirting at 4 cents.
Best grade of Calicoes at 4 cents.
All Wool Plaid Dress Goods at 29 cents. These goods sold for 50 cents.
7½ cent Percales, 36 inches, at 5 cents.
12½ cent Percales, 36 inches, at 10 cents.

Snow's Fine Vici-Kid Shoes.

$3.50 and $4.00 lines at $3.00
$3.00 line at $2.50

Drew, Selby & Co.'s Ladies' Shoes,

$2.00 line at $1.69.
$2.50 grade at $2.25.
$1.75 line at $1.50.

Herr's Fine Dongola Kid Shoes.

Never sold for less than $1.50, reduced to $1.35.
All colors of Silk Parasols, reduced from $2.00 to $1.50.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

Lovely patterns that were cheap at 25 cents, reduced to 19 cents. Every piece of Hamburg in stock will be sold at less than its value.

In order to close will sell what figured French Organdies are in stock at 18 cents. Same goods sold for 35 and 40 cents last season.

Ladies' Black Hose, made to sell 3 pairs for $1.00, reduced to 21 cents.

Lovely grade of White Organdy, 72 inches wide, at 25 cents.

An inspection of the stock and prices will convince you that we are in earnest.

CAPE FEAR DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. MOORE, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

HOUSEHOLD, DAIRY and TOBACCO BARN THERMOMETERS
At HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON BUYER,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON

Middling	6
Good Middling	6¼
Market—firm.	

NAVAL STORE

Spirits	38½c
Common Rosin	70
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.50@$2.75
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.25 @ 2.50
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—new	7
" —ham	7½8
" —sides—new	7
" —shoulders—new	6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	42@45
Peas—clay	60
" —mixed	55
" —white,	60@65
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	50@55
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	50
Onions—select—per bushel	None
Lard—N. C.	7½@8
Tallow	2½@4
Ducks	15@20
Hens—per head	25@27½
Roosters—per head	20a 25
Turkeys—per lb	7½ a 8
Guineas	17½@20
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	16 a 20
Honey—strained—per lb	8c
Eggs,	9a10
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish	125@140
Potatoes—Sweet	50 a 55
Pork	5@6

THE OLD CLOTHES MAN

Would not pick up so many bargains if it were not for moths.

We Sell Pure Camphor Gum —AND— Napthaline or Moth Ball.

Those who do not buy one of these will soon have "a bargain" in Second-Hand Clothes.

A Case of Fresh Moth Balls Received This Week

AT SEDBERRY'S. MOTHS MOTHS MOTHS

Oil of Birch

(WINTERGREEN)
bought and paid cash for by
GEO. LEUDERS & CO.,
218 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Wanted.

Saw Mill to cut 600,000 feet of Pine Timber 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, N. C., on A. C. L. R. R.
Apply to J. M. GODDARD
May 8-6td

For Sale.

Two Hundred and Fifty (250) Bushels of SEED PEAS of the best quality.
Apply to C. H. McLAUCHLIN,
Williams Building, Fayetteville.

For Sale.

Fifty acres of land, including both cleared and well-timbered, in Black River Township, for sale. Apply to THE C. O. D. CLOTHING STORE, Fayetteville.

"I have only one complaint against your people. They are too much afraid of Paint."

Why don't they improve their homes by an occasional coat of Paint?"

This was the remark of a stranger who was delighted with the natural beauty of our town.

A Full Stock of Paints, Oils, etc.
At HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

TOWN FOLKS

are not the only people who "know a good thing when they eat it." Our many friends in the country are also showing a keen appreciation of PERFECTION Flour in a very substantial manner. You can rely on PERFECTION. It is always the same; always the *best* and *cheapest* flour sold in Fayetteville. TRIUMPH, our second best flour, is made by the same mills and sells for less.

PRATT'S HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD, for run-down stock; PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD, the great egg producer—best on the market.

Look over our line of Saddlery and Harness before buying; some splendid values. Carts and Wagons sold on easy terms. A few tons of FERTILIZER left.
Good prices paid for country produce. Drop in to see us when here.

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
10 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

"OLD TIME MOLASSES."

We have just received a large lot of Molasses, such as we have not had for years. SEE IT BEFORE YOU BUY.

Our Michigan Flours

are still in the lead. If you have not tried a sack of "PURITAN," you do not know what you are missing. It is better than many brands on this market that costs more money.

We handle many of the leading brands of FERTILIZERS
including Acid Phosphate and Kainit.

Our stock of Hardware is complete.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

The Monarch of Strength is

LION COFFEE.

(ABSOLUTELY PURE.)

Its strength comes from its purity. It is all pure coffee, freshly roasted, and is sold only in one-pound sealed packages. Each package will make 40 cups. The package is sealed at the Mills so that the aroma is never weakened. It has a delicious flavor. Incomparable strength. It is a luxury within the reach of all.

Insist on "Lion" Coffee
Never ground nor sold in bulk.
Unless Genuine without Lion's head.

If your Grocer does not have Lion Coffee in his store, send us his name and address that we may place it on sale there. Do not accept any substitute.
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

"No wonder they did not want me to come here; they knew that if I ever got here I would buy my goods."
"Never saw so many pretty goods, and they are so cheap."

The above are some of the expressions we hear from people the first time they come into our store. They say that their merchant friends have been telling them to stay away from Crawford's, that he doesn't sell anything but old goods and trash. Imagine their utter amazement when they step into our doors and find everything so far to the contrary. Imagine their contempt for the parties who have not only misrepresented us but have misled them. It is the drowning man catching at a straw. These competitors know that when a person comes into this store once and gets a taste of the values we are always offering and sees the line of goods we carry with plain prices on every article, and gets acquainted with our straight-forward, honest way of doing business, he or she will be sure to come back. The truth is, and the majority of people in this community are finding it out, that there is not a mercantile establishment in North Carolina that carries a newer, cleaner, or nearer up-to-date stock of goods than we.

SOME SPECIALS:

We are offering as long as this advertisement remains unchanged or as long as the goods last, Yard-wide Percals at 5 c. yd. 5 cent figured Organdies, splendid styles, at 2½ c. yard. 5 cent Cotton Challies at 2½ c. yd. 10 cent figured Organdies and Lawns, every piece new and pretty patterns as you ever looked at, at 7½ c. yard. 20 cent figured Organdies, sheer and fine and as pretty as they make them, our special price 10 c. yard. 12½ and 15 cent white and figured Piques at 10 c. 15 cent Zephyr Gingham for ladies' waists and children's wear—every conceivable pattern you can think of—special price 10 c. yard. 40 inch Organdies in white, light blue and pink, at 10 c. yd. Our line of White Organdies, from 10 to 39 c. yd., are unmatchable at the price. 10 cent Satines at 9c. 5 cent Curtain Scrim at 4c. 7½ cent scrim at 5 c. Everything you want in curtain goods and lace curtains. Ladies' genuine Vici Kid Shoes, with kid or silk tops, all shapes, lace or button, at $1.25 pair. Our "Watch Us" brand of shoes for ladies at $1.48 pair will give you as much service as any $2.00 shoe you ever bought. A full line of ladies' Low Shoes and Oxford Ties, every pair new and up to date, at 50 c. to $2.00 pair. Men's Malga Hats, all sizes, at 10 c. each. Men's and boys' Straw Hats, all new styles, at 15, 20, 25, 50c. and $1.00 each. Men's Fur Hats, new shapes, at 44 c. each and up. Men's working Pants, ready made of heavy 8 ounce cottonades, will not rip, at 50 c. pair. Men's Mole Skin Pants at 50 c. pair. Men's Woolen Pants, all new spring styles, at $1.00, $1.39 and $1.89. Men's Negligee Shirts, new spring goods, at 25, 50, 75 c. and $1.00 each. Men's White Unlaundered Shirts at 25 and 50 c. each. Men's Gauze Vests, bleached and unbleached, the regular 40 and 50 cent kind, at 25 c. each. Ladies' Gauze Vests 5 c. each and up. 10 and 12 inch large white Dinner Dishes at 25 c. each. 10 inch decorated dinner dish at 25 c. Large covered Steak and Vegetable Dish at 39 c. each. Scalloped White Nappies on 5, 10 and 25 c. counters. Heavy Glass Tumblers at 15 c. set. Heavy Hotel Goblets at 30 c. set.

M. F. CRAWFORD & CO.,
(At the Holt Store),
50 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Newberry Furniture Store,

This house is now selling handsome goods at REDUCED PRICES.

Sewing Machines, Handsome Chamber Suits, Oak Suits, Poplar Suits, Bureaus, Rocking Chairs, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings, Easles, Curtain Poles, Ice Cream Freezers, Refrigerators, Bed Springs, Window Shades, Mattings, Lace Curtains, and a great variety of Household Furnishing Goods.

☞These goods must be sold and we are offering bargains.

T. B. Newberry's Furniture Store,
Thornton Block, Fayetteville, N. C.

Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Bones, Rubber, Copper, Brass and Rags,

Much Money For You.

Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Bones, Rubber, Copper, Rags, Brass, etc., bought by W. A. CRAWFORD. It will pay you to investigate this matter. Gillespie street, Fayetteville, N. C.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

See My Samples OF New Goods

now on hand.

H. H. CARTLAND,

The Up-To-Date Greensboro Tailor.

A pretty, new and nobby line of Goods for Suitings, Pants and Vests are always on hand, and his prices are reasonable at all times.

FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

We are at the same place turning out work that looks like new. We want everybody to give us a trial, and, if not satisfactory, it will cost you nothing. We give special attention to Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. If the neck-bands are worn we will reband them for you.

WANTED.

An agent in every town, school and village. Good commission guaranteed. Also smart boy to collect and deliver bundles.
Ledbetter Bros.

READY FOR SPRING - BUSINESS.

We have everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. New Spring Stock now complete. More new patterns and up-to-date styles than any other house in the trade. Our specialty.

STRAUSE & BRO.'S
"HIGH-ART" CLOTHING,
both READY-MADE and MADE TO MEASURE.

SAMUEL STERNBERGER & CO.'S SHIRTS,
white and fancy, in the celebrated "Pearl" and "Eclipse" brands.

Hats and Caps in great variety, including all new colors and nobby shapes.

Have added largely to our Men's Shoe Department this season and show an attractive assortment in this line.

We handle only reliable goods of reliable makes in all departments, and are prepared to make prices attractive.

We Want Your Trade.
J. A. BURNS & CO.,
Thornton Block, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Capewell Horse Shoe Nails.

I have taken the exclusive agency for these celebrated nails and will keep a stock of all sizes for sale at factory prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Mr. Asheley Here—What he Says.

Mr. Dwight Asheley, of Paterson, N. J., accompanied by his twelve year old son, arrived here Wednesday, having come by way of the Bay Line and left that night to catch the same boat at Norfolk on her return.

Mr. Asheley went out to inspect the progress of his silk mill and expressed himself as well pleased with what he saw. In a conversation with several of our leading business men, Mr. Asheley said that the more he saw of Fayetteville the more he was convinced of its wonderful advantages for all sorts of manufactories. He further said that in the course of a few years Fayetteville would see the construction of many new factories. He said that they were bound to come here. This means a great deal, coming as in does, from the greatest silk manufacturer in America.

Marshals for 10th of May.

H. E. Smith, Esq., who has been appointed Chief Marshal for Memorial Day, by the Ladies' Memorial Association, has appointed the following assistant marshals:

W. R. King, Kinnon.
W. L. Williams, Little River Academy.
Alex. Smith, Vass.
J. T. Wright, Manchester.
A. J. Bethune, Montrose.
D. K. McDuffie, Raeford.
Gib. C. Ray, Hope Mills.
John R. Smith, Roslin.
Jas. Kirkpatrick, W. A. Guy, Brunt.
A. Gainey, Sherwood.
M. H. Bullard, Clay Fork.
A. N. McLauchlin, Gray's Creek.
N. C. Thaggard, Cedar Creek.
William Maxwell, Stedman.
Osborn Hawley, Cornelia.
W. J. Smith, Malcom McIntyre, Godwin.
J. M. Williams, Gib. Monroe, Chas. Haigh, J. W. Atkinson, J. H. Buckingham, John L. Allen, W. W. Cole, W. G. Hall, Jas. Evans, Fayetteville.

From Friday's Daily.

News of Interest.

President McKinley yesterday decided to leave the city early next Monday and to remain away for two and possibly three weeks. According to his present intention, the President will spend this vacation at the Hot Springs, Va.

The corporation commission will meet on next Monday, May 8th. The chief business before the commission will be the Jim Crow car matter, as to what roads shall be exempted under it, etc., and the contests as to what shall be the minimum tonnage for fertilizer shipments.

Our loss in the battles fought before noon yesterday was two members of the Nebraska and one of the Montana killed, and Captain Albrecht, three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska and one of the South Dakota wounded. The enemy's loss was very slight.

Mr. Robt Gatling, age 25 years, committeed suicide by shooting himself yesterday at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Annie Parker, in Raleigh. The rash deed was premediated. When found the body way lying across a bed, with face upward. In the left hand was a small mirror, and the pistol with which he took his life was resting on his breast. He has suffered from neuralgia for several years past.

The trustees of the Baptist Female University have selected the following members of the faculty: Pyschology and Pedagogy — President Blassingame; English—Mrs. H. E. Stone, of Kentucky; Modern Languages—Miss S. E. Young, of Tennessee; Mathematics—L. D. Watson, University of Georgia; Greek—Miss Evalina K. Patten, of Nova Scotia; Musical Director (not yet chosen); Assistant in Music—Miss Julia Brewer, of Wake Forest; Principal University Academy—Miss Lillian Eckloff, of Roanoke, Va. The selection of the remaining officers and teachers is left to the president and executive committee.

Federal Court Calendar.

The cases for trial on the criminal calendar docket, and cases before the grand jury of the United States Circuit and District Court, at Raleigh, commencing May 22d, will be heard from the various counties on the days named below. United Ltates witnesses in cases from said counties need not attend before the day named, and will receive pay only from the day set for trial of cases. This fixing of a calendar is a new departure. The calendar is as follows:

Moore, Chatham and Richmond counties, Tuesday, May 23d; Granville, Person and Franklin, Wednesday, May 24; Nash, Johnson and Harnett, Thursday, May 25; Wake and Durham, Friday, May 26; Halifax, Bertie, Hertford, Sampson, Northampton, and Cumberland, Saturday, May 27.

A Million and a Half Worth of Subsistence Captured at Malolos.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 5.—General Otis cables that the value of subsistence captured at Malolos is a million and a half of dollars. Great results are expected from Lawton's sweeping march northward, and it is confidently expected at the war department that such insurgents as are driven to the mountains will be cornered there and effectually cut off from receiving supplies.

People who have once taken DeWitt's Little Early Risers will never have anything else. They are the "famous little pills" for torpid liver and all irregularities of the system. King Bros.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

Want Our Convicts.

We understand that some of our people (very few, however), are objecting to the working of our county convicts on the public roads. Is this not strange, when other counties in the State are willing to take them off our hands, pay for their transportation and bear all other expenses in order to get them to work their roads. Before the good roads movement in this State, the keeping of prisoners was a great expense to counties and was one reason for allowing minor offenders to go without punishment. Now they are sought after by all the progressive counties. It is not merely a question of keeping abreast of the times, but one of vital importance to every citizen. Good roads are imperative.

Major McKethan received the following letter Thursday morning:

PITTSBORO, N. C., May 2, 1899.
CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dear Sir:—We should like to have the judge to sentence prisoners to Chatham roads from your county. We will send for them, paying all charges of transportation. Hope we may get some from your county.

Very truly yours,
J. A. GILLIS,
Atty. to Board County Coms. for Chatham County.

Desperate Fighting With Filipinos.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, May 4.—Word has just come from the front that General Wheaton's Brigade captured San Tomas today after hard fighting, the insurgents resisting desperately. When the Americans finally entered the town they found that the enemy had evacuated, first setting fire to many houses and the entire town was in flames. The rebels made their principal stand at a bridge four miles this side of San Tomas. The bridge was carried by assault. General Hale is now pursuing the insurgents towards San Fernando and Summer's Brigade is now advancing northward toward Massin.

A Force Under Luna Himself Routed—A Brilliant Charge.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 4.—General Otis cables this afternoon: "General Summer with six battalions crossed the river and charged the enemy's strong entrenchments, driving the enemy northward and inflicting a considerable loss. Hale discovered a force commanded by General Luna in person, four miles south of San Fernando. Hale dislodged the enemy, Wheaton leading in person and brilliantly charged, scattering the forces and inflicting great punishment. Several of our officers and men were seriously wounded. OTIS."

Otis Cables The Situation To day.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, May 4.—General Otis sent the War Department the following dispatch today from Manila. "The situation is as follows—Lawton holds Bahuag which he captured on the 2nd after a rapid movement from Augat where he was supplied with a wagon train and pack animals with rations. He scattered a strongly intrenched enemy to the north and northwest, capturing large amounts of food supplies and has his detachments to north and eastward. His successful movement was attended with great difficulty because of the character of the country and the rain and heat. He now covers our railway communication and will be supplied from Malolos. MacArthur's column is concentrated and took up the advance on San Fernando this morning.

I do not apprehend a sharp resistance by the enemy, who will probably leave the railroad and return in a northeasternly direction to the north of Lawton. The destruction of the railroad near Calumpit necessitates our dependence on wagon transportation. The enemy has nine thousand troops opposed by a sufficient force under Overshine and Hale. Many requests are received from outlying cities for protection against insurgent troops. OTIS."

Killed in the Himalayas.

By cable to the Observer.

London, May 4th.—A dispatch from Allahabad says that Mr. Kellogg, an American Presbyterian missionary, while on a cycling tour in the Himalayas was thrown down a precipice and killed.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR CHILLS

and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure, then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

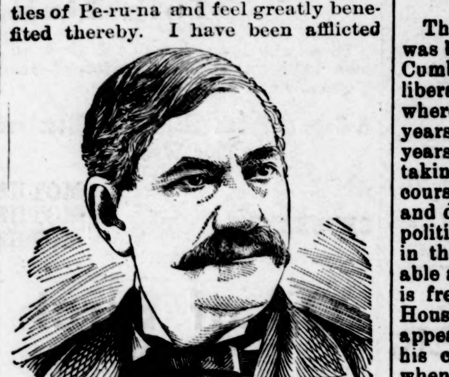
Meekison of Ohio

Has Been Greatly Benefited by Pe-ru-na.

Congressman D. Meekison of Ohio, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby. I have been afflicted



Hon. D. MEEKISON.

with catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that continued use of Pe-ru-na will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.

Yours sincerely,
D. MEEKISON.

The continued receipt of endorsements like this for Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy, prove its value beyond question. Men of prominence everywhere are recognizing the merit of Pe-ru-na and are willing to give expression to their judgment because a certain, absolute cure for catarrh is a public good. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na

Aguinaldo Gets $200,000.

By cable to the Observer.

Hong Kong, May 4.—The claim of General Aguinaldo against the Bank of Hong Kong for two hundred thousand dollars was settled and the money paid today.

San Fernando Burned.

Manila, May 5.—McArthur advanced to-day and occupied San Ferndando without any losses. A small garrison was left in town, which burned the place and escaped on trains.

San Fernandino Falls—General Luna Wounded.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, May 5th.—Gen. Luna, commanding the Filipinos who are opposing MacArthur's advance, was wounded in the fighting yesterday in the vicinity of Vonto Toms. San Fernanado, which the rebels boasted was a stronger position even than Calumpit, was captured by our troops today. The city was set on fire before it was abandoned. Funston's wound is in the hand.

Harder Fighting than Reported

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, May 5.—Detailed reports of Lawton's expedition show that harder fighting took place in the early part of this week than the earlier accounts indicated. In the attack on San Rafael the American forces met a heavy fire from a large number of rebels concealed in the jungle on all sides. Only the adoption of the tactics of Indian fighting in the United States, every man for himself, saved the division from great loss. Gen. Lawton as usual was at the head of the line with his staff. Insurgent leaders Grogerio and Pio Del Pilar, with eight hundred men in Balinag, retreated when Lawton approached. Chief Scout Young, with eleven men, entered the town of Balinag ahead of the army and rang the church bells to announce that they had taken possession of the city. General Lawton, when attacking in force out side of Balinag, saw women and children in the rebel trenches. He sent Capt. Case with a flag of truce to warn the insurgents to remove their noncombatant. When in five hundred yards of the trenches two volleys were fired on Capt. Case's party.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by B E Sedberry & Sons.

Streets wit! you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. **STOP SMOKING!** 400,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

Two of Cumberland's Representatives.

In Mr. C. Beauregard Poland's "Sketches of Able Democratic Leaders and Statesmen" who helped to win "North Carolina's Glorious Victory for White Supremacy in 1898," a very handsomely gotten up work, appear sketches of two of Cumberland's Democratic leaders as follows:

HON. H. MCD. ROBINSON.

This able and influential law-maker was born 38 years ago in Fayetteville, Cumberland County. He received a liberal education at Bingham's School, where he was first honor man for four years, after which he attended several years at the University of Virginia, taking part of the literary and legal courses. He is by profession a lawyer and descends from a family of talented politicians and is a recognized leader in the Democratic Party. He is an able and fluent speaker, and his voice is frequently heard in the halls of the House of Representatives in eloquent appeal in behalf of the best interests of his constituents and his party, and when he takes sides on any question he presents his views to his hearers in a clear and concise manner.

Mr. Robinson stands high with the people of Cumberland County, and has been honored with positions of trust and responsibility. He was for five years County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Cumberland County, and since May, 1893, has been and is now City Attorney of Fayetteville. He is a hard worker for the Democratic Party and made a gallant fight for "White Supremacy" in 1898, overcoming a large Republican majority. He is now in politics from a sense of duty, and was in no sense of the word a candidate for the nomination to the House of Representatives, but at the repeated solicitations of many friends he entered the field and bore the standard of Democracy to victory. He has been pressed by his friends for the nomination as Judge of the Seventh District. He has a splendid law practice and is one of Fayetteville's most representative citizens.

He has introduced the following bills: To amend the charter of Fayetteville; authorizing Fayetteville to issue bonds, etc.; amending and improving the Cumberland County Dispensary Law, and as amended to be submitted to a vote of the people; a public road law for Cumberland County; extending time for building the Fayetteville and Albemarle Railroad, and other small bills for the best interests of his constituents, his county, and the State of North Carolina.

As a member of the following important committees he has performed and attended to the duties of same in a most effective manner: The Judiciary; Constitutional Amendments; Chairman of the Library Committee, and member of the Committee on Claims, Railroad and Railroad Commission, and Education.

Personally, Mr. Robinson is a gentleman of pleasant and entertaining manner. He is a man who is thoroughly versed in the many important parliamentary problems and is one of the most able members of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

CAPT. J. B. SMITH.

One of the most popular gentlemen connected with the General Assembly of 1899, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch—that distinguished Confederate soldier, Capt. J. B. Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C., the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

Captain Smith was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1838. He was in his younger days a marble cutter.

On the commencement of the war between the North and the South he was one of the first men to volunteer in the Confederate service, and enlisted in the First North Carolina Regiment. He was at all times a gallant soldier and had the honor of capturing the only prisoner captured at the famous Bethel fight. Capt. Smith was, shortly after this fight, transferred to Starr's Battery, where he made a splendid record for himself and fought nobly for the Confederate cause.

After the war he went to Fayetteville, and began to take an active interest in the upbuilding of the State and in politics. He was for four years postmaster at Fayetteville; was Sheriff of Cumberland County for eight years, and in the recent campaign he followed up his grand old record by making a strong and brilliant fight in the interest of White Supremacy, his services were recognized by his party, and he was elected Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate, which position he has filled in that courteous and dignified manner that so well becomes the old Confederate veteran. He is popular with all members of the Senate, as well as with the people of Raleigh, among whom he has many distinguished friends.

Handsome portraits of these two popular representatives of Cumberland accompany the sketches.

Belmontia.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The widowhood of Mrs. Perry Belmont was one of the most abbreviated affairs on record.—Washington Post.

But suppose the court which divorced Mr. Sloane from her at his suit, and forbade her to remarry, unless she married her former husband, should now arrest her and Mr. Belmont for contempt, declare their marriage null and void, and fine and imprison both—putting them in separate cells at Sing Sing? That would cause the bridal-or wedding song to be on the other side of the mouths of the so-called "Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont," and administer a deserved rebuke to imperial profligacy. Will somebody please disentangle the Belmonts? They seem perrylously wiped out in their christening: There is O. H. Perry Belmont, Sr., then comes O. H. Perry Belmont, Jr., and then follows a crowd of Perry Belmonts, $1 Perry Belmonts, $10 Perry Belmonts, Bryan Perry Belmonts, Croker Perry Belmonts, and other hap-Hazard or extra-Hazardous Perrylous Belmonts. Which is which?

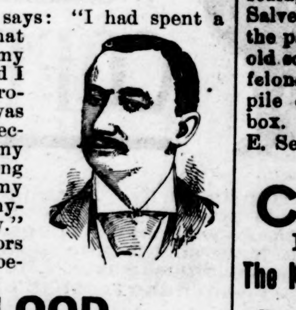
HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

Beware of the Doctors' Patchwork; You Can Cure Yourself at Home.

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed themselves to be dosed on mercury and potash, the only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."



It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son., druggists.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

By allowing the accumulations in the bowels to remain, the entire system is poisoned. DeWitt's Little Early Risers regulate the bowels. Try them and you will always use them. King Bros.

SUNDAY DINNER

WILL CERTAINLY BE A SUCCESS IF IT IS PREPARED WITH ONE OF THOSE FAMOUS

BUCK'S STOVES and RANGES.

Clean, Durable and Economical.

Best in Castings
Best in Designs
Best in Appearance
Best in Ovens
Best in Flues

WHITE ENAMEL IS THE EMBLEM THAT SERVES TO DISTINGUISH THIS CELEBRATED LINE FROM OTHERS.

We have on hand
2 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES,
2 WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS,
2 COOKING STOVES
and quite a lot of SASH, &c., which we would like to exchange for Rough and Dressed Lumber and Best Quality of Shingles.

BUCK'S HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

THE CHARLESTON REUNION.

Fayetteville Camp, U. C. V., has received the following from General Gordon:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 1, 1899.
General Orders No. 212.

The General Commanding announces that after the Convention is fully organized for business on the second day, 11th instant, exactly at high noon, the Convention will adjourn without further notice, and the flags will be draped in mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of the beloved "Daughter of the Confederacy."

The hour following has been set apart by him, and will be dedicated exclusively to the "Winnie Davis Memorial Services," at which hour all the Veterans will join in the Holy Ceremony of paying honor to the cherished memory of this peerless woman whose name will ever be linked with the Southern Cause, and whose memory is enshrined in the hearts of every Confederate Survivor.

The opening prayer on this occasion will be delivered by Bishop Ellison Capers, of Columbia, South Carolina. The Oration will be delivered by the Hon. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, Chaplain General of the United Confederate Veterans.

The General Commanding also desires that the custom be established, dating from these sad "Memorial Exercises," that hereafter, at all of our Reunions, an hour shall be set apart for "Memorial Services" to the memory of all of our dead comrades who have preceded us into eternity during the past year, and that prayers also be offered for all the living heroes.

By order of
J. B. GORDON,
Gen'l Com'd'g.
GEO. MOORMAN,
Adj't Gen'l and Chief of Staff.

The following has also been received:

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
May 1st, 1899.

I. "Our Host" at Charleston has made preparation to entertain our old Comrades generously, and in order to protect them against impostors, as has heretofore happened, and that our worthy old Comrades who are deserving of free entertainment, and who intend to avail themselves of it, may receive the proper accommodation and full benefit so lavishly provided for them, it would prevent delays and annoyance to both Host and Guest, if the Camps would provide them with credentials certifying that they are entitled to free entertainment. And while there is not a doubt but that the Re-union Committee will make ample provision for all, it might be well for the old heroes who intend to sleep in the free quarters provided for them, to take a blanket along to provide against a possible change in the weather, as the season is very unusual.

* * * * *

By order of,
J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.
(OFFICIAL.)
GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

With respect to the above, it is suggested that those members of Camp 852 who desire certificates of membership can get them by application to the Commander or the Adjutant.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

Little, neglected scratches and wounds frequently result in blood-poisoning. Better heal them quickly with De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, a thoroughly antiseptic application with a record of always curing piles, old ulcers, sores, cuts, wounds and skin diseases. King Bros.

FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Stricty First-Class Work.

Call at my yard or write for prices.
Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor,
Fayetteville, N. C.

98.

The above figures tell a remarkable story; they represent almost exactly the per centage of cures made by

RHEUMACIDE,

the wonderful new constitutional cure for RHEUMATISM. The other two per cent. were not curable, or failed to take medicine according to directions. Thousands have been cured. In view of the fact that many physicians think that rheumatism is incurable, and that most remedies fail, it must be true that RHEUMACIDE is the greatest medical discovery of the age. Particulars and testimonials of many well known people sent free to all applicants.

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Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property
E. R. HUSKE, Agent.

WE BOND

Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Public Officials

and others at reasonable rates.

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY and GUARANTY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Represented by NIMOCKS & COOK, General Agents, Fayetteville. N. C.

A STORY.

CHAPTER 1.

"Jones lost his dwelling and most of his Furniture last night." "Any Insurance?" "Not a dollar." "Too bad!"

CHAPTER II.

Next day Smith, Jones's neighbor, was out soliciting help for his unfortunate friend. A few gave grudgingly. Others said: "Why didn't he insure?"

CHAPTER III.

Result: Jones had to begin life over again. The hard earnings and accumulations of years were swept away in a single hour. Jones argued that money spent for insurance was wasted. His case is familiar; let it prove a timely warning to *you*, good friend. Insure NOW and with,

NIMOCKS & COOK,
General Insurance Agents,

CAMP FIRES OF THE CONFEDERACY.

By Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Gordon, Rosser, Butler, Otis, and 200 other brave officers, privates, sailors and patriotic Southern women.

The Heroic, Humorous and Thrilling Side of the War,

Consisting of Humorous Anecdotes, Reminiscences, Deeds of Heroism, Thrilling Narratives, Hand to Hand Fights, Terrible Hardships, Imprisonments, Perilous Journeys, Daring Raids, Sea Fights, Tragic Events, Etc.

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WE MAKE THIS TOP BUGGY IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAGO, from better material than most makers put in $75.00 buggies. Latest Style For 1899. Body, 24x54 from the Best Seasoned Wood. Gear, Best That Money Can Build. End Springs, as illustrated, or Brewster Side Bar. Wheels, High Grade Screwed Rim Sarven's Patent. Top, 24 ounce, Daily Rubber Heavily Lined, full side and back curtains. Painting, Guaranteed equal to any $150.00 buggy work, Body black, Gear dark green or Red. Upholstering, heavy green French body cloth or Evan's Leather. $38.90 IS OUR SPECIAL PRICE for top buggy complete, wide or narrow track, full length side and back curtains, storm apron, carpet, wrench, anti-rattlers and shafts. GUARANTEED TWO YEARS will last a lifetime. For Buggies at $15.95 and up. WRITE FOR FREE BUGGY CATALOGUE. YOU CAN MAKE $500.00 This Year Selling OUR $38.90 BUGGIES. ORDER ONE TO-DAY, YOU CAN SELL IT FOR $60.00. DON'T DELAY.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL.

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Dealer in Rough and Finished

LUMBER,
Flooring,
Ceiling,
Weatherboards,

Door and Window-Casings, and all kinds of Mouldings, also Shingles, Laths, Lime and Hair.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price. 25 cents. Sold by

25 CENTS

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The Rand-McNally Official Guide and Hand Book of the Railway and Steam Navigation Lines of the United States, Dominion of Canada, and Mexico.

Devoted especially to transportation lines in the territory of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the lake region, including all lines governed by the time of the 90th meridian (Central Standard time), and west thereof; having also condensed and through timetables to all other sections.

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Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA....................Saturday May 13th

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA....................Tuesday May 9th
GEO. W. CLYDE..........Tuesday May 16th

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5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & Co. General Agents.
Bowling Green N. Y.

TABLE CULTERY,

Pocket Knives and Scissors,

Of good quality of steel at

WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway.

Schedule in Effect March 26th, 1899.

South Bound Daily No. 52.	MAIN LINE.	North Bound Daily No. 51.
6 50 p m Ar	Wilmington	Lv 9 00 a m
3 50 p m Lv	Fayetteville	Ar 12 10 p m
3 45 p m Ar	Fayetteville	Lv 12 28 p m
2 30 p m Lv	Sanford	Lv 1 43 p m
12 42 p m Lv	Climax	Lv 3 44 p m
12 13 p m Lv	Greensboro	Ar 4 15 p m
11 55 a m Ar	Greensboro	Lv 4 25 p m
11 07 a m Lv	Stokesdale	Lv 5 12 p m
10 36 a m Lv	Walnut Cove	Lv 5 44 p m
10 09 a m Lv	Rural Hall	Lv 6 13 p m
8 45 a m Lv	Mt. Airy	Ar 7 35 p m

South Bound Daily No. 64.	BENNETTSVILLE.	North Bound Daily No. 65.
8 00 a m Lv	Bennettsville	Ar 7 15 p m
9 07 a m Lv	Maxton	Lv 6 15 p m
9 35 a m Lv	Red Springs	Lv 5 35 p m
10 20 a m Lv	Hope Mills	Lv 4 52 p m
10 40 a m Ar	Fayetteville	Lv 4 33 p m
No. 46.		No. 47.

South Bound Mixed Daily ex Sunday	MADISON BRANCH.	North Bound Mixed Daily ex Sunday
5 30 p m Ar	Ramseur	Lv 6 40 a m
3 50 p m Lv	Climax	Ar 8 25 a m
2 40 p m Lv	Greensboro	Ar 9 17 a m
2 30 p m Ar	Greensboro	Lv 9 35 a m
1 15 p m Lv	Stokesdale	Lv 11 07 a m
12 30 p m Lv	Madison	Ar 11 55 a m

Connections at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. R. KENLY General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manger.
H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road AND BRANCHES AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	No 23, Daily.	No 35, Daily.	No. 103, D'ly ex. Sunday	No 41, Daily.	No 49, Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon	12 00	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mt.	1 11	10 36			
Leave Tarboro	12 38		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt.	1 15	10 36	6 45	5 40	1 16
Leave Wilson	2 15	11 16	7 19	6 22	2
Leave Selma	3 15	......			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 07			
Ar Florence	7 35	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	......	......	8 00	......	......
Lv Goldsboro	......	......		7 01	3 20
Lv Magnolia	......	......		8 05	4 24
Ar Wilmington	......	......		9 30	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily	No. 102, D'ly ex. Sunday.	No 32, Daily	No 40 Daily.	No 48 Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 50		7 50		
Lv Fayetteville	12 25		9 42		
Leave Selma	1 50				
Arrive Wilson	2 35		11 35		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 15	9 30
Lv Magnolia				8 55	10
Lv Goldsboro		5 00		10 10	12 05
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 38	12 12	11 20	12 55
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 29	6 15	12 49	11 57	1 37
Ar Tarboro		6 45			
Leave Tarboro	12 31				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 29		12 49		
Arrive Weldon	4 33		1 42		
	P. M.		A. M	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:55 P M, Halifax 4:30 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M., Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11.33 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M, Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M, 6:10 P M; Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A M, and Sunday 9:00 A M, arrives Tarboro 10:05 A M., 11:00 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smithfield 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9·00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 8:10 A M, and 4:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 10:00 A M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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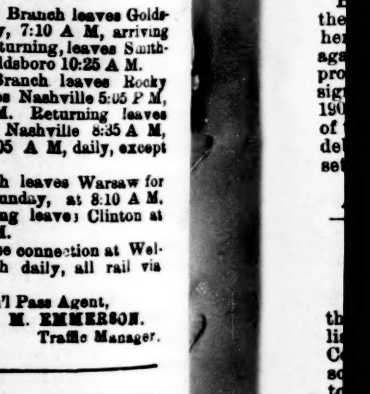

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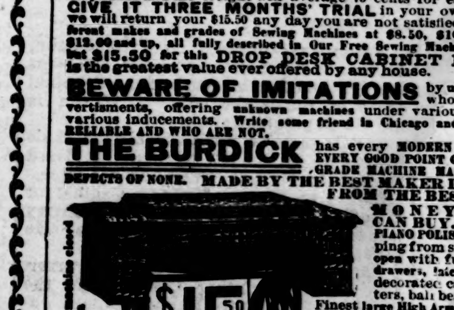

SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED. GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

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